The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,988.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1871. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Rs. a.

Per Year in advance delivered in Town 72 0
including postage 72 0
Half-year in advance, delivered in Town 38 0
including postage 38 0
Three months advance, delivered in Town 20 0
including postage 21 0
Single month, delivered in Town 7 0
including postage 7 12
Single Copy for Cash 0 4
Back Numbers 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
Each additional Line
Second Ditto
Third Ditto
Fourth and succeeding Insertions
Each Advertisement counted as Eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ..... 8 Annas per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4 " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2 " "
In the Native Languages, double the above rates.
Thousand Occasional Announcements.

Cheques, Money Orders, and all Remittances, should be made payable to the Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 4th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (1,026 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. CHERMAN, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

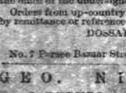
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 300 Second Class Rs. 200
To SOUTHAMPTON ..... " " 600 " " 350

Inclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. [illegible] Captain [illegible], will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, leaving Mazagon Jetty on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 4th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY—SATURDAY, the 1st instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, 5 large Bales of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, T Cloth, Mushlins, &c.

2 Bales No. 49 Male Twist.
50 Boxes Blue Mottled Bar Soap.
3 Drums B.B. Soap.
50 Kegs Black Paint.
28 ditto Patent Dried Paint.
A few articles of Oilmanstores, Cheroots, Tea, &c.
1 Box Argand Lamp Wicks.
1 Box Kerosine Lamp Wicks.

AT 1 P.M.

One Grey Arab Horse, height about 14 hands, 2 feet, free from vice, eight years old, and believed to be perfectly sound. The property of a Gentleman leaving the Country.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An excellent Grand Pianoforte by Collard and Collard.

Handsome Carriages of various descriptions, such as Mail Phaeton, Brougham, Buggy, &c., &c.

Bombay, 1st July 1871. BENNETT & Co.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!!
SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers given gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the Office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.
Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.
No. 7 Forbes Bazaar Street.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
STREET, POONA,

DOUBLE HAR...
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS:
TANDUM HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS:
SINGLE HARNESS,
SILVER AND BRASS MOUNTINGS:
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO;
NUMDAS;
HOUSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Cmpd), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hopleumenon, Horse Clippers, Manes and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Bridge, Bridoon and Hunting Whips, Coachman's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE
NORTON'S
CAMOMILE PILLS.
Sold everywhere.
Bottles 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s.

JOHN MOIR AND SON'S
CELEBRATED BACON,
in Tins of 1, 2½, 5, and 4 lbs.

J. M. & S. would direct the attention of the Public to the superior quality of this article as supplied by them, and request the favour of their orders through their Provisioners, &c. Wholesale at their Factory.

ABERDEEN.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Llewellyn's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS,
Millstone and Mode... Factory
48,
LIBER...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY LEWIS having LEFT our EMPLOY, the POWER of ATTORNEY granted to HIM by US is CANCELLED

Bombay, 1st July 1871. FELLY & Co.

MR. DAVID B. CAPPEL is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

Bombay, 1st July 1871. BEHREND BROTHERS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CLARA, arrived from London, are requested to SEND CERT BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to Land, failing which they will be landed at the risk and expense of the consignees without further notice.

Captain Ne son will not be responsible for the condition of any Cargo after it has left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders, accompanied by bills of lading, to be sent for countersignature to

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Bombay, 30th June 1871. Agents Ship Clara.

In the matter of Act XIX of 1857, and the GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDER declaring the GUZERAT TRADING COMPANY (Limited) to have been FINALLY DISSOLVED, was PASSED, in accordance with the provisions of Section 91 of Act XIX of 1857, by F. D. Melvill, Esq., Acting Judge of the District of Ahmedabad, on the 27th June 1871.

DADABHAI DEENSHAH,
Official Liquidator.
Ahmedabad, 28th June 1871.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

THE CLERK OF [illegible] hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of July 1871, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the last Meeting.

LESLIE CRAWFORD.
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Town Hall, 30th June 1871.

From the
"INDIAN ECONOMIST,"
JUNE 15TH, 1871.

WE have for some time past purposed introducing the "MADRAS REVENUE REGISTER" to the notice of official men who may not have seen it. A better title for the Publication would be the "REVENUE REGISTER of INDIA," as the Journal is a Record of all Revenue Suits throughout the country, which involve principles of importance. The "Register," which should be in the hands of every Collector and Deputy Collector in India, is published at the Fosters Press, Madras, and has now reached its fifth volume. The Benighted Presidency, as it is sometimes called, has done good service to India in producing this very valuable administrative record, with its sister work, the "Madras Jurist."

BOOK KEEPER.—Required an ASSISTANT as BOOK KEEPER, &c. One who has a knowledge of RETAIL BUSINESS preferred.—Apply by letter only to Hummum Street, 1st July 1871. SOUNDY & Co.

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITARY and other FITTINGS, Articles requiring the simplest fixing of the latest, will find [illegible] advantageous to them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the [illegible] lines, whose prices or estimates can be given:—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shanks's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for mansion use.
Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting trap's arrangements.
Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns.
Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent. Roof Caps, Ridging, Casting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or [illegible] purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all materials required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by

PERIN CASSERJI, & Co., Agents.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

FIRST ATTENTION [illegible] MOST [illegible] which can be sold at the following [illegible] PRICES:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style ..... Rs. 12 8
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit ..... " 8 8 Rs. 20
Ditto Superior Cashby ..... " 25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double stitched ..... " 18 8
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably ..... " 12 8 30
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers..... 16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits ..... 10 to 18
Whitney, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts ..... 5 to 9
HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Cotton Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS, Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, Rs. 30; Black Suit, Rs. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CLARET,
By TH. BICHE-LATOUR, of BORDEAUX.
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay.
J. NEUBERG.

		Rs.
MEDOC VIEUX, light Breakfast Wine	per doz. qts.	10
Ditto ditto ditto	" pts.	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	" qts.	12
Ditto ditto	" pts.	6-8
MARGAUX, good Dinner Wine	" qts.	10
CHATEAU LAFFOILLE	" "	15
ST. JULIEN	" "	18
SAUTERNE	" "	21
MUSCAT FRONTIGNAN	" pts.	16

GERMAN WINES,
By H. and G. HIRSCH, of MAYENCE-ON-THE-RHINE.
Sole Importer and Agent in Bombay.
J. NEUBERG.

STILL HOCK.

		Rs.
HOCHHEIMER	per doz. qts.	26
Ditto	" "	36
MARCOBRUNNER	" "	41
NEROBERGER	" "	30
LIEBFRAUMILCH	" "	35
RAUENTHALER	" "	34
RUDESHEIMER	" "	23
OPPENHEIMER	" "	21
RIESLING	" "	15

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements,

CONTENTS.

[illegible] of India.
[illegible] to Railway Stations.
[illegible] Places by Steamer and Dak.
[illegible]mond.
[illegible]me Tables:—
[illegible]ian Peninsula Railway
[illegible] between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and C. I. Railways.
[illegible], horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
[illegible] and Central India Railway.
[illegible]ham Railway.
[illegible]way
[illegible]ni Railway.
[illegible] from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and
[illegible]d Railway.
[illegible]South Eastern Railway.
[illegible]ern of India Railway.
[illegible]lway.
[illegible]gation Companies:—
[illegible] Co.
[illegible] and Bengal S. N. Co.
[illegible]ries Maritimes.
[illegible] Lloyds.
[illegible] Steam Navigation Company,
[illegible] and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible]ia Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible]eam Ferries.
[illegible]ners.
[illegible]n Flotilla.
[illegible]ence Flotilla.
[illegible]ia Steam Navigation Company.
[illegible]ouers.
[illegible] Bombay Presidency.
[illegible]tral Provinces and Calcutta.
[illegible]ie Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western
[illegible]ern Provinces.
[illegible] and the Punjaub.

WANTED.

WANTED a STEADY MAN, with a Capital of not more than 10,000 Rupees, to JOIN forthwith in a PROFITABLE BUSINESS that has been conducted in Bombay for some time.

For terms and further particulars relative to the business apply by letter to D. C., care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, for employment in the LOCAL FUNDS DEPARTMENT, Sholapoor Collectorate, THREE OVERSEERS, all men have a fair knowledge of English. Salary ONE HUNDRED RUPEES a month, with BATTA at the rate of FORTY RUPEES a month when travelling, and the prospect of speedy promotion if satisfactory. None need apply but those who have a fair wedge of SURVEYING and LEVELLING, and have had experience in preparing PLANS and ESTIMATES, and who can produce Certificates to the effect. Applications with copies of Certificates to be sent to the LOCAL FUNDS EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Shahapoor Collectorate, Upper Sind.

ROBERT SCHAPERTZ,
Local Funds Executive Engineer, Shahapoor Collectorate.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by MR. ABRAHAM in Ramgate Row. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Floor Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for the storage of Goods. Goods stored on these premises can be insured against fire on the most reasonable terms. For rent and other particulars apply to HATCHE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
THE KALIDAS ELPHINSTONE SOCIETY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, THE 1st JULY, 1871.

SHAKUNTALA.
(In the English language.)
Doleful Tragedy of
"VILIKINS AND HIS DINAH."
LO STUDIO.

☞ FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE PLAY BILLS.

MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS will be glad to hear from Lieutenant JAMES LAWTIE FAGAN, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey, S. M. Country, anent his Unadjusted Account.

Bombay, 30th June 1871.

NOTICE.—The POWER of ATTORNEY under which Mrs. A. L. ESHLL is hitherto SIGNED and CARRIED on the BUSINESS of our FIRM is WITHDRAWN.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
by their Constituted Attorneys,
HITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.
Bombay, 30th June 1871.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 8 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 10 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sullieman's Bazaar).

WHITE for [illegible] SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and OUTFITTING [illegible]
MITTANCE or Reference should be accompanied by a REsident in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET.
(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of BADDIES, GENTLEMENS, CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunters Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Basket and Cricket Kits.

The Measuring Department is under the personal superintendence of [illegible] and orders will be promptly executed with first-class materials and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render the Establishment a comfortable and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with the first comforts of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied only two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Province.

A first-class Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,
Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the only advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK
HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.
Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.,
Sample Rooms—18, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
LONDON.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1860, MOTEE WALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT!
And on the 30th of the same month for
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHARE BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate of Bombay, to
TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the sorts of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it pure brilliancy, freshness, and smoothness. It destroys all fishing and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sound and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. ... use thoroughly purifies and ... [illegible] ... soothing, sanitative, emollient ...

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
AT
J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

ALL LAST SEASON'S GOODS TO BE SOLD AT LESS THAN COST PRICE, TO MAKE ROOM FOR AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,
Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Bratch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases, Rs. 325.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 160.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.
The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,
For Sale:—GOLD HAS received the folls and Gentlemen, manufactured term of subscribers for Lords guaranteed to purchasers for the
SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.
JEWELLERY.—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.
REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.
CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HORNIM STREET, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA
Acidity of the STOMACH, Heartburn, Gout, and Headache, Sour Eructations, and all Disorders arising from Acidity, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, Invalids, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
Sold by all Druggists throughout the world.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and
Agents throughout India and the Colonies.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA, and see that DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Bottle Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,
for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH
ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all
ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.
and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by
J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to supply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have directed their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are suitable to all.

WILKINSON'S SODA LOZENGES, [illegible] Heartburn ...

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts		9 0
BADHAM'S	"	Silk and Wool	9 0
BADHAM'S	"	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	"	French Colored Shirts ...	60 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	"	White Shirts	60 0 "
BADHAM'S	"	Oxford Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	"	Travelling Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	"	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	"	All Wool Sleeping Suits..	18 0
BADHAM'S	"	India Suits for Sleeping .	18 0
BADHAM'S	"	Serge Suits	20 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL HABERDASHERS,
By appointment,
To HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Less Discount 10 per cent. for Cash.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA

RICHARDSON and Co. have THIS DAY OPENED the ABOVE FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING WORKS, where they are prepared to execute Orders for Castings and General Iron Work.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
Bombay, 27th June 1871. RICHARDSON & Co.

McCABE'S WATCHES.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

THE MAIL ROUTE VIA BRINDISI TO ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT OR EUROPE, in connection at Brindisi with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Sea Passage between Brindisi and Alexandria, 75 hours, contract time.

Fares:—Brindisi to London, First Class.....£13 5s. 6d
" " " Second Class..... 9 12s. 1d.

On arrival of the Weekly Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway, en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Verona, the Brenner Pass, Munich, Aschaffenburg, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Ostend, or Calais and Dover.

The Great East India Hotel at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The South Italian Railway Company's Agents in London—LEBEAU & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E.C.

DOOR AND WINDOW HEADS.
AN UNRIVALLED SUCCESS.
CHEAP, ELEGANT, EVERLASTING.

The attention of ARCHITECTS and BUILDERS is called to these BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, which, being of IRON, are superseding the use of Wood and Stone.

A variety of Pattern [illegible] has been prepared and a [illegible] elaborate Castings is
Plans or Designs may be obtained on application.

NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co.,
THORNCLIFFE IRONWORKS, NEAR SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

☞ J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,
Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stock, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of Order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents counter.

EDWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,
UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,
No. 3, BERNERS ROAD, LONDON.

N.B.—Every description of Furnishing Goods supplied on the most liberal terms.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

28 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £
45 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £
50 feet long	seats for 40 persons	complete from £
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 45 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and screw steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Is

NOON.

IST.

				Cash Rates per share.
				130 par
			Bombay New ...	1,400 nil.
			Colonial Bk. ...	635
			Oriental Bk. Corp.	1882
			Bank of Madras	1,400
			Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
4,000	25	all	10 6 Bond. & Shanghai Bank	300 nil.
1,000	40	all	Chartered Bk. of I. L. & C.	150
1,000	40	nil	National Bank of India	104
10,000	25	all	12 do. Oriental Bank	500

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£2	10	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	.....	245
...	£20	23	1 6d.	Do. New Shares	.....	126
...	£2	14	10 do.	Do.	.....	Do.
...	£100	50	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	.....	1,460
...	£2	10	5 do.	Do. New Shares	.....	245

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000	2,000	all	Rs 76	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
5,000	10	...	Nil	Peas Land & Dev Co.	158
15	2,000	1,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	950
4,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Byculla Land	575

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

1,000	1,000	...	...	Albert Mills Co.	1,000
2,000	2,000	all	400	Alliance Spinning	2,800
100	2,000	all	400	Bombay	2,800
100	2,000	all	400	Bombay Union	975
100	100	100	...	Bunder Mills	280
100	2,000	all	...	Bharoocha Spinning	2,555
500	2,000	all	75	Great Eastern	2,115
2,000	1,000	all	100	Manockji Petit's	1,035
500	2,500	all	100	Oriental	2,870
500	2,500	1,000	...	Royal	2,275

*The share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	1,000	1,000	225	Akbar Odhon Press Co.	2,160
200	2,000	1,000	700	Albert Co. Karrachee	1,025
100	1,000	500	Nil	Alexandra Press Co.	475
100	1,000	500	Nil	Apollo Press Co.	1,410
200	2,000	...	2,500	Bombay Press Co.	7,500
200	1,000	all	1,000	Do. New	993
100	1,000	all	Nil	Colaba Press Co.	5,500
800	4,000	all	...	East India Press Co.	3,900
100	2,000	all	400	Fort Press Co.	60,000
100	1,000	500	Nil	Grant Govan Press	1,080
100	1,000	1,000	Nil	Gymnastic Press Co.	2,500
100	2,000	2,000	75 p.	Imperial Press Co.	1,200
100	1,000	1,000	75 p.	Karrachee Press Co.	1,175
2,000	400	300	53 p.	Moffat, Press & G. Co.	380
100	2,000	...	...	Prince of Wales Press	2,050
100	1,000	1,000	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
100	2,000	...	Nil.	Wellesley Press Co.	1,000
100	1,000	...	...	Zarwar Company	829

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,250	75 p.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	...	845
50,000	10	all	4 p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	...	53
2,000	100	all	10 p.c.	Mechanics Bridge Co	...	58
200	2,000	50	25	Karrachee Landing and Shipping Company	...	170
2,000	500	all	10 p.	Tramway & Co.	...	300
2,000	250	all	6 p.	Vargas Patent Slip Co.	...	87

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Date of Liquidation.				
30th Jan. '69	200	Bank of Bombay	...	20
15th ...	150	Do. China	...	1
6th Mar. '66	200	Central Bank	...	1
...	...	East India Bank	...	1
12th Feb. '67	200	Indian Peninsula	...	1
7th May '7	200	Royal Bank	...	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	2,500	2,375	Nov. '68	Back Bay Co. 32

CALCUTTA.—29TH JUNE, 1871.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents, at Rs. 99, or 1 discount, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher, for cash; and several time-bargain contracts, large and small sums, at Rs. 98-14 to 99, or 1-2 to 1 discount, for delivery in one month.

5 per cents, of 1858-59, several lots at Rs. 103-8.

5 per cents, large and small sums at Rs. 113-10.

In shares—

National Bank shares, a large number at Rs. 99.

Brunton's Patent Press Co.'s shares, on Saturday at Rs. 200.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 220.

—*Englishman.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 24th June 1871.

Open 1,374 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	88,661	0	2
Merchandize	205,364	6	11
Electric Telegraph	1,016	14	0
Earth Trains	2,472	12	0
Total Rs.	297,749	1	1
Corresponding week last year open 1,184 miles	295,735	7	2
Increase	2,014	9	11

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS.—June 30.

Bell, Lieutenant, 5th Lancers, to rejoin, from England.

Jarrett, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

Geoghegan, Dr., 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Wodehouse, Captain, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Howey, Captain, 34th N. I., on leave, from Mooltan.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 30th June 1871.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for June 1871 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour, and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment :—

On Saturday and Monday, the 1st and 3rd, General and Garrison Staff.

On Tuesday, the 4th, Officers on duty at the Presidency.

On Thursday, the 6th, H.M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)

On Saturday, the 8th, H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I.

On Tuesday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.

On Saturday, the 15th, Colaba Sanitarium.

On Wednesday, the 19th, Ordnance Department.

On Thursday, the 20th, Roman Catholic Orphanage.

On Saturday, the 22nd, Byculla Schools.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDER.

(*Gazette of India*, June 2

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council has to permit Mr. J. J. Grey to resign the Civil Service on 31st March last.

The following Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced medical certificates, have been pronounced necessary for India granted by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, with the periods specified against their names :—

Mr. H. Clifford, 9 months.

Mr. H. Wright, 6 months.

Mr. C. S. Ingram, 4 months.

The services of Mr. W. H. Verner, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the afternoon of the 12th instant.

Consequent on the return from special duty of Captain T. Lowndes, officiating Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, British Burmah, the following arrangements are made in the Police Department of that province with effect from the forenoon of the 31st May 1871 :—

Major W. G. Grove, Superintendent of Police, 3rd grade, officiating 1st grade, to officiate as Superintendent of Police in the 2nd grade.

Mr. G. D. Anderson, Superintendent of Police 5th grade, officiating 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd grade.

Mr. H. W. Wood, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and officiating as Superintendent 3rd grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr. M. McLeod, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and officiating Superintendent, 4th grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

Mr. F. Fryer, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, and officiating Superintendent, 5th grade, to revert to the rank of officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Leave of absence for one month has been granted to Captain J. W. M. Anderson, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Mysore, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe on furlough, with effect from the 1st proximo, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following arrangements are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India with effect from the 1st April 1871 :—

Captain A. Herschel, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade.

Lieutenant H. Trotter, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd grade.

Lieutenant J. R. McCullagh, R.E., Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Superintendent of the 1st grade.

Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce, assumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General D. M. Stewart, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, with effect from the 2nd instant, vice Colonel H. Man, absent on furlough, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has been pleased to apply the provisions of Act VIII of 1870 (The Indian Registration Act) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Lieutenant G. Moore Creagh, officiating Adjutant of the Hyderabad Contingent Force, to be Adjutant of the Aurungabad Irregular Force, vice Lieutenant Sealey, whose period of leave has been cut short, vice Lieutenant Sealey, whose period of leave has been cut short, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, C.B., appointed to the Political Department.

Captain H. F. Debude, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces.

Captain H. F. Debude, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Western Provinces, having overstayed the 3rd grade in the Mysore Commission, having overstayed the furlough for two years granted him by the Government of Fort St. George, has forfeited his appointment under section 13 of the furlough rules of 1868. His services are accordingly re-placed at the disposal of the Madras Government.

The undermentioned officers of the British Burmah Commission and Revenue Settlement Department have passed the departmental examination in Indian History, Political Economy, Law and Jurisprudence, to qualify them for employment in the Settlement Department :—

Mr. [illegible] Clifford, 9 months.

Mr. H. Wright, 6 months.

Mr. C. S. Ingram, 4 months.

The services of Mr. W. H. Verner, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the afternoon of the 12th instant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the words "privilege or examination leave" be substituted for the words "leave rather than furlough or special leave" in rule 3 of chapter XI. of the Covenant d Civil Service Leave Code, and that the following rule be added to the rules under section XI :—

5. If the appointment of an officer is changed during furlough, or upon his reporting his return, he must join his new appointment within the period of subsidiary leave allowed by this section. Nothing in excess of the allowances admissible under this section can be passed to him until he joins his new office.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Sidney Yorke, of Infantry, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—for six months under the regulations of 1868.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to fix the following sums to be disbursed annually in the three presidencies on account of annuities and gratuities to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, both of the late local service and of the British Army on the Unattached List, and who are performing duties equivalent to regimental duties, viz. :—

Annuities—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, £40 per 100 sergeants eligible in each presidency.

Gratuities—Bengal £45, Madras £50, Bombay, £12.

These awards are to be distributed according to the existing good conduct regulations.

2. The class of soldiers who will be eligible to share in them will include European non-commissioned officers of Native Regiments, of Garrisons and Depots and of the Viceroy's Band; Provost-Sergeants, Royal Engineer and other European non-commissioned officers serving with the Sappers and Miners; Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the European Invalid Battalion present with their corps, and Drummers, Fifers and Buglers of European parentage serving with Native Regiments; but Barrack Sergeants, Conservancy Sergeants, Embarkation or Transport Library Sergeants, and Road Sergeant, attached to Garrisons and Depots will have no claim to such awards.

3. If at any time the sums above fixed should prove inadequate to actual requirements it will be open to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, and the Governments of Madras and Bombay, respectively, to submit an application on well-ascertained data for an additional grant.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major-General G. DeSausmarez, of the Madras Establishment, Commanding the Pegu Division, to command the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, in succession to Major-General R. Shubrick, who vacates on proceeding on furlough to Europe.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate :—

Conductor Richard Busher, attached to the Steel Depot, Kurnaul,—for two years under the regulations of 1868.

Captain John Rose, of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for six months, to proceed to England on private affairs, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The following orders, issued by the Government of Bombay, are confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe (medical certificate) to the undermentioned officers :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Campbell Johnstone, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department,—for two years under the regulations of 1868.

Captain William Lynd Noverre, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces,—for two years under the regulations of 1868.

Captain John William Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years under the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Gilbert Bethune Hadow, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—for twenty months under the regulations of 1868; and furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Lieutenant Robert John Humphrey Wyllie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse,—for twenty months under the regulations of 1868.

Sub-Conductor Denis Keough, 1st grade Overseer, Public Works Department, British Burmah, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of the 22nd January 1868, and to reside and draw his stipend in England.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England :—

Surgeon J. F. N. Wise, M.D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Dacca,—date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd January 1871.

The services of Lieutenant W. A. Holcombe, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The undermentioned officer is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of clauses 8 and 9 of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Fletcher Richardson, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps,—27th May 1871.

The services of Captain S. Cargill, of the Royal Artillery, officiating 3rd class Commissary of Ordnance, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

With reference to the notification issued by the Home Department, No. 376, dated 8th June 1871, the services of Major P. Deds, of the Bombay Staff Corps, are re-placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, is published for information and guidance :—

No. 557, dated Simla, the 31st May 1871.

Read a communication from the Public Works Department, No. 209 A.—C., dated the 27th April 1871, referring for orders the question whether under section XXI. of the Covenanted Civil Leave Rules, by which an officer, overstaying privilege leave by one week or less forfeits all salary during the time he is so absent, a military officer should forfeit his military pay, as well as departmental salary for the period during which he may overstay his leave.

Resolution—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that a military officer in civil employ who overstays privilege leave, shall forfeit all his pay, military and civil, for the period of overstay.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

From 3rd to 2nd Class Chief Engineer (officiating.)

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Pollard, R.E., Railway Branch, Punjab; and Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Taylor, R.E., Railway Branch, Bengal—both from the 31st May 1871.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Superintending Engineer.

Major J. O. Mayne, R.E., Hyderabad—from 1st March 1871.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Superintending Engineer.

Captain F. S. Stubbin, R.E., Railway Branch, North-Western Provinces; and Mr. W. Smith, Bengal—both from 1st March 1871.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, Oudh—from the 28th April 1871; Mr. J. G. H. Glass, Central Provinces—from the 30th April 1871.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Ten Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Financial Department.

Mr. H. W. Warden is appointed to the Railway Branch Department as an Assistant Executive Engineer, posted to the North-Western Provinces.

Lieutenant W. S. S. [illegible] information and guidance in the Railway Department, [illegible] non-commissioned officers and [illegible] It is hereby notified that, as well as of others who are [illegible] ers, should be adjusted as a charge against the grant of the Public Works Department.

Mr. A. L. A. Whitmore, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 4th grade, Rajpootana, having appointed to the Public Works Department by going on leave within three years of his return from furlough, his services are re-placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. H. Irvine, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Central Provinces, has been granted leave for three months on medical certificate by Her Majesty's Secretary of State in extension of the 15 months' leave granted in Notification No. 212 of 13th June 1870.

Mr. W. Mackay, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from Hyderabad to British Burmah.

Major J. U. Bateman-Champain, R.E., Assistant Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, is appointed Director-in-Chief, vice Colonel F. J. Goldsmid resigned.

Mr. C. J. Windle, an Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade, is granted leave of absence on medical certificate to Europe for two years, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Captain W. Douglas, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in Berar, is promoted to the 1st grade, and is transferred to British Burmah. The promotion will have effect from the date of his joining his appointment in that province.

Captain W. Stenhouse, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 2nd Grade, in Burmah, is posted to Berar, but will continue to officiate as Conservator of Forests in Oudh.

Mr. A. Drysdale, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, in Berar, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Conservator of Forests in that province, vice Captain Stenhouse, from the date of his taking overcharge from Captain Douglas.

Mr. R. E. Morrow, Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, in the Central Provinces, is reinstated in his former position of Assistant Conservator, 2nd grade, from this date, and is transferred to Berar.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, June 27.)

Mr. J. H. Master, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Bellary, three months' privilege leave from or after the 16th July next, under section 19 of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code.

Surgeon Major F. L. Clementson, M.D., Zilla Surgeon, Chingleput, leave on medical certificate until the 10th December 1871, to proceed to Bangalore, Neilgherry Hills, and Eastern Coast, under the regulations of 1868.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. J. Lorrie to be Sub-Assistant Conservator, and to be attached to the Madura and Tinnevelly Forests.

Assistant Surgeon James Smith to officiate as Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Madras, during the absence of Surgeon J. Murray, M.D., on leave, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments made by the Honourable the Chief Justice of the High Court :—

Mr. Thomas Weir, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, to act in the office of Registrar on the Appellate Side for four months, from the date of Mr. Wigram's embarkation, or until further orders.

Mr. A. P. W. Beghie, the Manager on the Appellate Side, to act in the office of Deputy Registrar on the Appellate Side for the same period, or until further orders.

Lieutenant G. R. Walker, R.E., Assistant Engineer of the second grade, to act as Examiner of Railway and Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Accounts during the absence of Captain C. M. Moberly, of the Staff Corps, on furlough or until further orders.

Lieutenant C. H. P. Christie, R.E., Acting Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways, to officiate, without prejudice to his other duties, as Examiner of Railway and Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's Accounts from the date on which he assumed charge from Major Hankin to that on which he may be relieved by Lieut. Walker, R.E.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins, Acting Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah, assumed charge of the Court on the afternoon of the 27th instant.

Mr. J. D. [illegible] to duty on the 8th instant, the unexpired portion of his furlough granted to him in the Gazette of the 16th May 1871 is cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Major General Henry Wilder, to complete the Establishment to a Divisional Command.

The following pro[illegible] ...tment :—

Major H. [illegible] ...missariat.

J. P. Watts, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, or until further orders.

Major E. F. Baron, of the Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to act as Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.—Lieut.-Col. J. C. Macdonald, of the Staff Corps, officiating Depy. Asst. Commissary General, 1st class, to act as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.—Major B. F. Heyskam, of the Staff Corps, officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.—Captain H. T. O'Reilly, of the Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class.—Captain W. Rowlandson, Cadre 17th Regiment Native Infantry, officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major G. A. Walker, of the Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, or until further orders.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified against his name, having completed 26 years' service.

Major, Brevet Lieut. Colonel, Walter Fane, C.B., 21st June 1871.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Hyderabad Contingent.—3rd Infantry.

Captain H. E. R. Sewell, Adjutant 5th Infantry, to officiate as 2nd in Command during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major J. P. Pedler, or until further orders.

Lieutenant F. T. Goad, Wing Subaltern and officiating 2nd in Command, to be Adjutant, vice Captain M. F. Moriarty, who vacates his appointment on proceeding on furlough, but to continue to officiate as 2nd in Command in addition to his other duties until relieved by Captain H. E. H Sewell.

Lieutenant A. J. Garrett, officiating Wing Subaltern 6th Infantry, to be Wing Subaltern on probation vice Lieutenant F. T. Goad, but to continue to officiate as Wing Subaltern 6th Infantry, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made from the dates specified under the new Gradation List published in the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Newport Smith, Madras Staff Corps, and Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Thomas Fasken, Madras Staff Corps—11th June 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Francis John Stevenson, Madras Staff Corps,—12th June 1871.

Adverting to G. O. G. G. No. 553 of 1871, the services of Colonel W. H. Crichton, C.B., of the Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieut.-Colonel A. Stevens, 2nd in Comd. and W. O. 8th N. I. to Off. Comd. 36th N. I.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Fletcher, Wing Officer 19th N.I., from Offg. Wing Officer 8th N. I. to officiating 2nd in Comd. and Wing Officer 8th Native Infantry.

Major G. M. Hailes, Wing Officer 4th Native Infantry, from officiating Wing Officer 23rd Light Infantry to Wing Officer 8th Native Infantry, with effect from date of departure of Col. Walker.

Leave of absence :—

24th Foot.—Ensign F. R. B. Liebenrood, 2nd Battalion, to England, on medical certificate per overland route, to appear before a medical board—unfit to do duty with troops.

Staff Corps.—Colonel G. B. M. Walker, Commandant 30th Native Infantry, from 8th June 1871 or date of departure—Madras, S.C., to appear before a medical board, under 1868 furlough regulations.

Medical Dept.—Staff Assistant Surgeon M. J. Ryan, British Medical Service, to England, on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board, per overland route—unfit to do duty with troops.

Commissariat Dept.—Conductor and Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary James Smith, from 27th May 1871, or date of departure for 12 months—Bangalore and Neilgherries, S.C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, June 28.)

Mr. Francis William Saunders, Civil Surgeon, Lullutpore, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 26th June.

The notification from this department, No. 949, dated 24th December 1869, granting furlough for two years to Mr. Paul Whalley, Under-Secretary to Government, is the city cancelled.

Mr. John Cunningham Leupolt, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Etah, in suspension of notification from this department, No. 2033 A., dated 8th May, 1871, during the absence of Mr. Hobart, or until further orders, and with effect from date of that officer's departure on leave.

Mr. Phillip James White, at present officiating Deputy Commissioner of Jalaun, is confirmed in his appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, with effect from the date on which Mr. John Alone was appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Agra.

Mr. Robert Henry Story, officiating Assistant Commissioner, 3rd class, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the date of Mr. Phillip James White's [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] missioner, Grand Quin, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate, under section 22, of Act XXV. of the 1st class as described.

Mr. R. Elliot, Assistant Engineer, [illegible] ferred to the Rajpootana State Railway, and is posted to the Delhi District.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—30TH JUNE.

London ...	Cotton	No ship loading.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 ...
	Myrabolans & Colr bids ...	£1 5s. 0d. ... 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. ...
	Cotton	£2 ... 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton	£2 ... 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
Overland	Steamers	250 steamers.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		Rs. 9 to 10 per bale.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest
	Opium	Rs. 6 per bale
	Sailing Ship	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Calcutta to [illegible]		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.
Mauritius		

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
30	Sir Charles Napier..	Jenkins	Liverpool.

The ship Childers, Efford, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

June 27 John Ritson ..... Muscat.

DEPARTURE.

June 26 Singapore (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—30TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

British Consul, 2,923 bars and 900 bundles Welsh bar iron, T Gopjee.

Strathclyde (s), 3 cases lamps, T Knaust.

FROM LONDON.

Joshua, 68 cases slate, A A Ramon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Sphinx (s), 6 cases glassware, T Knaust.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canton, 30 cases sulphuric acid, C Jettabhoy.

FROM SUEZ.

Persia (s), 2 bundles printed books, C Ebrahim.

DAILY EXPORTS.—30TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 5 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 66 bales cott n, Kunkler Pruswerck & Co.

Quorn, 96 bales cotton, M Vlaboonan.

Sir John Mandeville 65 bales cotton, C Ludha; 72 bales cotton, M G Mundrayr; 1 0 bales cotton, M Hurkha.

Charles Bal, 50 bales cotton, C Dhunjeebhoy; 155 bags coffee, L Purbhoo nas; 1,000 bags linseed, and 200 bags rapeseed, N Khutlow; 526 bags linseed, K Pitamber.

Stornoway, 100 bales cotton, D Moolje; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 50 packages coffee C Munjee.

Mary Stenhouse, 4 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers; 50 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 21 bales wool, and 34 bales cotton, C Ludha & Co.

Queen of the Lakes, 20 bales cotton, A Blaucheck & Co; 15 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 15 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co 65 bales cotton, R Rampurdas; 60 bales cotton, C Furdoonjee; 125 bales cotton, Peel, Cresnels & Co.

Princess Alexandra, 3,100 bundles coir yarn, T Dawjee; 750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Flying Venus, 10 tons old iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

Persia (s), 40 bales wool, J Dawjee.

Mooltan (s), 18 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 100 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 31 bales wool, H Khubbass; 60 bales cotton, R Nowrojee; 26 bales wool, G H Fazal & Co.

Childers, 6 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 5 cases shellac, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

Mooltan (s), 24 packages coffee, E F Motuel; 25 chests ganjah, P Burnckeland; 157 cases ginger, B I S N & Co; 24 bales orchilla weed, A Vnlij; 147 packages coffee, F M Dame; 18 bales hides, P Asser.

FOR ODESSA.

Mooltan (s), 109 bales cotton, H Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Mooltan (s), 11 cases indigo, L Moolchund; 2 cases indigo, M M Monsree.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Tanjore, 1,000 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Mooltan (s), 300 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mooltan (s), 4[illegible] bags pepper and 166 bags coffee, B I S N Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Belsar (s), 1 package betelnuts, and 14 packages cajeeris, E Noordin; 1 bale cotton, D Rainagur & Co.

Travancore (s), 115 bales cotton, R Eduljee; 5 cases wax, E D[illegible] Lungrana; 15 chests Mopium, R Khinjee & Co; 5 ches[illegible] Mopium, C Bomanjee & Co; 14 chests M opium, H E[illegible] 60 chests M opium, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.		Mail closes.		After packet.
United Kingdom	July	4	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.
Karrachee	"	1	11 A.M.	...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	"	8	11 A.M.	...	
China	"	5	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Australia	"	5	9 A.M.	...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	"	11	2 P.M.	...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay during the monsoon months every Tuesday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 2 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless a four annas stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several ranch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Tables shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Tuesday	... July	... 4	Saturday	... October	... 7
Do	... do	... 11	Do	... do	... 14
Do	... do	... 18	Do	... do	... 21
Do	... do	... 25	Do	... do	... 28
Do	... August	... 1	Do	... November	... 4
Do	... do	... 8	Do	... do	... 11
Do	... do	... 15	Do	... do	... 18
Do	... do	... 22	Do	... do	... 25
Do	... do	... 29	Do	... December	... 2
Do	... September	... 5	Do	... do	... 9
Do	... do	... 12	Do	... do	... 19
Do	... do	... 19	Do	... do	... 23
Saturday	... do	... 30	Do	... do	... 30

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 5th June 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussera, Engatpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhuswool to Jubbulpore and Bhoaswutto Nagpore.....	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	5 P.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhuswul only.	4 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Sirpoor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Rattanpur, and Kutch	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bangly parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A

last ten or eleven years. Mr. Avron was a high son, and had held the office of Master in different in Bombay.

...N RELIEF FUND.—The Parsee students and ...pprentices of the Grant Medical College and ...tjee Hospital have, with praiseworthy zeal, ...d among themselves the sum of rupees eighty-...he purpose of affording relief to the famishing ...ians of Persia. We have much pleasure to ...knowledge the receipt of this amount, which we ...and over to the Bombay Relief Committee. The ...s of the Elphinstone College may well follow ...mple of their brethren of the Grant College.

...ON AGAINST CONSIGNEES.—At the Small Cause ...esterday, before the first judge, a case was called ...ring, in which Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. ...e plaintiffs, and Messrs. Curramsey Khetsey and ...e defendants. The suit was to recover Rs. 820, ...mount due for deficiency arising on a consign-...fifty bales of cotton per steamer China, consign-...fendants to the plaintiffs' Liverpool firm, as ...the advances thereon and expenses paid by ...ds in respect thereof in accordance with letter of ...cation. Mr. Peile, of the firm of Messrs. ...Cleveland, and Peile, solicitor, appeared for the ... Mr. Nusserwanjee, pleader, for the defend-...Mr. Nusserwanjee applied for a postponement of the case to look into the accounts. Mr. Peile opposed the application, and the case was allowed to proceed. His Honor gave a verdict for plaintiffs for the amount claimed and costs.

...ARCHDEACON.—We are glad to notice that the Rev. Robert Essam, chaplain of Kirkee, has been appointed Acting Archdeacon during the absence in England of the Rev. Leigh-Lye on medical certificate.—*Deccan Herald*, June 30.

...ATTEMPTED SACRILEGE.—Another daring attempt was made on Sunday night last to rob the Catholic Chapel in Wanowrie, which was very near succeeding. Fortunately the resident clergyman there was ...aroused by the noise, and on his rising the rob-...they had all but succeeded in securing some ...valuable plate. It is presumed that the robbers were ...some of the European loafers at present infesting ...*Ibid.*

...THE ASHTA.—We regret to hear that Dr. Ashton is still very ill and has not yet been restored to consciousness. There can be no doubt that the accident was caused by the horse falling, as both the animal's knees are cut. It is probable that Dr. Ashton was pitched over the animal's head and fell at a distance with great ...violence. He is suffering from concussion of the brain ...but has not been able to give any account of the ...accident. We hear that Drs. Stewart and Plumpe ...have been indefatigable in their kind attention to the sufferer.—*Ibid.*

...THE KIRKEE AND KHARKEE WATER WORKS.—We hear on good authority that the water works at Kirkee and Kharkee are now approaching completion. The main work, namely, the dam across the river, which has now attained a height of nearly 50 feet above the bottom of the valley, presents at this time of the season a most imposing appearance. To guard against the possibility of any damage being done to it by the violent action of the waters of the present monsoon a subsidiary dam or buttress has been constructed about 200 yards from the main dam on the downstream side. The necessity for this precaution on the part of the engineers seems to have arisen from the supposition that the falling of the flood waters from an altitude of 50 feet might prove destructive to the rock at the toe of the main dam. By the simple arrangement the space between the two dams forms a pool or cushion where a certain depth of water is constantly maintained to break the force of the fall and thereby prevent any disintegration of the rock below. The work is entirely built of rough rubble masonry, but the skilful manner in which the stones are bonded into each other appears to us to be the result of sound practical experience. We trust the completion of this great and useful work will not be delayed for more than a year, and that the anticipated realizable revenue will not fall far short of expectation.—*Ibid.*

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA.

The managing committee of the Society for ameliorating the condition of poor Zoroastrians in Persia have received from their agent in Persia, Mr. Manockjee Limjee Attaria, account of the famine, dated 16th May 1871. It is in substance as follows :—

For [illegible] years the state of Persia seems [illegible] on the one hand, to the gradually ... of now, and, on the other, to the ... and extortions of the Government, ... increasing and ever successfully exacted. ... that not every year that the Governors are changed, ... are appointed who can tender the greatest ... revenue to Government. These Governors ... fail to exact ... vice, or thrice as much as ... pay to Government. Thus the bounty of heaven ... and the fertility of the earth are decreasing on one ... side, and tyranny oppression is increasing on the other. Such a state of misery ... as set in with the year beginning 21st March ... and, that it makes our blood ... take leave to give a short account of it, gathered from letters received from ... different parts of Persia, ... for the information of our Parsee brethren.

All the inhabitants of Baru..., the richest and most fertile country, have been obliged to leave the place and seek refuge in other quarters, ... even selling their very children failed to obtain the ... sustenance. Rs. 5,00,000 of revenue has remained unpaid to Government. The chief of the place, Asfoodolla, took securities from the people with a promise that they should gradually pay off their debts; but the Shah disapproved of this measure, and gave the Governorship of Y...uz to one Mayer Mamakh, who paid the Shah Rs. 6,00,000 as revenue. Now it will easily be perceived how many oppressive exactions the Governor must, and will, resort to, not only to recover the Rs. 6,00,000 which he has paid down, but also to make additional profit for himself. In Cashan, he prices of wheat in ordinary times was a *seer* ... one anna, for about two or three maunds, but now, owing to a scanty crop and the inhabitants of Yezd and Khorassan settling there, three ... a rupee and a half, are required for about a Rs ... of wheat. The Government, therefore, instituted a search through the country and seized upon all the grain, even what was absolutely necessary for consumption, and put the stock in the market for sale on their own account. Thus ... Cashan die each day, three or four Parsees among them. ... selling their very children ... fail to obtain ... a ... level of food to live upon.

... cotton, opium, &c., were ... corn, while the inhabitants ... from Cairman, Shiraz and ... being put a stop to, ... Yezd, and nearly 25,000 ... *the* place. About fifty Per-... 12 Zoroastrians among them, die each ... want of food. Besides we are informed ... of every kind, asses, horses, camels, and ... dogs, are freely used for food; and even ... dying ones are not spared. Robbers besides ... houses by night, and carry away what they ... upon, not hesitating to kill or wound ... if any opposition is offered them. People ... obliged to watch their houses by night; but ... hear that about 150 houses of Mussulmans and ... houses of Parsees were broken into ... in which two men were kill-... grievously wounded. In one case, one ... Moobeduree's house was robbed and ... of which he died in two hours. ... other case, one Kaikhusroo attacked one ... stranger horse, and wounded him with a dagger, which he died after lingering for three days. ... robbed one Peer Tytoo's house and ... him so badly that the poor creature lingers ... another case, one Jamsheed robbed ... severely wounded him. It will be too ... to mention all the cases of such ... It is a matter of regret to find ... benevolent Parsee gentleman, Mr. ... Manockjee Petit, has up to this ... Rs. 300 in 1866, and Rs. 1,700 on the ... 1870, through the managing committee, ... by telegraph on the 14th March ... ived no other contributions. The ... was sent to Yezd to be distributed ... at present there is no corn in ... s. 200 will go but a very little ... ants of Zoroastrians scattered in ... villages. Seeing the condition of ... otten to Asfoodolla, Governor of ... about 150 khurwars of wheat, but ... and was distributed among ... Mussulmans fell upon them and deprive ... Redress could be obtained from the ... paying the price of the corn so robbed. ... who could escape did so, and the rest ... without any one remaining behind to ... them, so that the city has become entirely ... scarcity of food in Ispahan, public ... opened for selling camel's ... dog's and ... men die there ... children. ... privation, as ... wealthy bre-... corn used ... to be sent to other places, such a scarcity now prevails, that about ten or twelve men die daily through hunger and disease; and people are caught cutting down children for food. Corn used to be exported from Hamdan, Cairman and Koordistan, but great scarcity now prevails in all these places, as the Shah, on his return from the pilgrimage to Kerbela with 25,000 men and 36,000 beasts of burden, took it all for himself.

At Herat, always a place of plenty, great scarcity prevails, owing to the exportation of corn abroad and the settling in the place of about 40,000 men, fugitives from other places.

About 1,500 of the inhabitants of Tabriz set out for Herat, and not finding food on their way, were obliged to cut down all their beasts of burden; and after suffering great privation, dispersed among the woods.

The beautiful cities of Bustam, Damgan, and Sabjavar are reduced to desolation and ruin. At Khorassen about 18,000 men have been swept off through hunger and disease, and when those who survive do not hesitate to use raked-up corpses as food, what else eatable could have been left in the city?

People from other places crowding at Teheran wander about like beggars in the streets, and every day about fifteen men are picked up dead or dying in the streets.

The ruin of Persia does not end here. This year's crop seems also to be extremely scanty, and it is a matter for great and universal anxiety how such a meagre crop can possibly supply the wants of a large population for the next twelve months. Owing to scarcity of wheat, we are informed, a great many of the religious "ghumbar" feasts had to be neglected; and it was with great difficulty that the most important of them was celebrated.

Further, we learn that men have begun to eat grass and vegetables like cattle in the fields, and are plagued with a foot-sore, of which they die after lingering for two or three days. About five or six Parsees die in this manner every day.

In such times, therefore, if proper means are not taken to avert the calamity, there is great fear of the Zoroastrian population in Yezd being entirely annihilated. All able hands have left the place altogether; and those who cannot escape wander about begging, and die unpitied in the streets without any help from their brethren. The deplorable condition of the Parsees, as stated above, excites universal compassion; but we had a remarkable instance of hard-heartedness in the case of a merchant, Kaikhusroo Sheriar by name, who refused to lend about five or six *kherwares* to a poor Parsee peasant who was ready to mortgage his very utensils to help him on his way from Yezd to Teheran. The poor creature was at last obliged to leave his wife and beasts of burden with a Mussulman and go on foot to Teheran. There he received the money he wanted, and has returned to Yezd to take away his wife and beasts.

Praying to God that I may never have another occasion to write on such a painful subject, I remain, &c.,

MANECKJEE LIMJEE ATTARIA.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY AVRON.

DR. HEWLETT, Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday at the European General Hospital, on the body of Mr. Henry Hunt Avron, superintendent of the Sailors' Home.

Alfred Duggan said—I am a master copper-smith employed at Modee Bay, and live at Mazagon. I have looked at the body before this inquest, and identify it as that of the abovenamed deceased, who was Superintendent of the Sailors' Home. He was thirty-seven and a-half years old. He was married to my niece. About six weeks ago, at about 7 o'clock in the morning, the deceased suffered from symptoms from sun-stroke. I saw him sponging his head with water. He did not lose consciousness. He complained of great pain in the head. Since that time he had gradually recovered his health, but he still complained of a slight numbness in the arm and leg. I last saw the deceased in good health at about 10-30 yesterday morning, when I met him in a buggy coming out of the Fort. He merely asked me where I was going to. He appeared to be well. Last night, at about 9 o'clock, I came to this hospital in consequence of information I had received, and I found him lying in an insensible condition. He died at about 3 o'clock this morning. I am informed that he came from Tanna in a railway carriage; and that on arrival in Bombay he was found to be in an insensible condition. From enquiries I have made from Mrs. Avron I have not been able to find out what business he had to transact at Tanna. He left the Home yesterday, saying he was going to the Bank to draw money, but the banker's book which was in his possession when brought to this hospital does not contain any memorandum of any money having been drawn yesterday.

Mr. Richard Francis Spring said—I am District Engineer in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and live at Tanna. Yesterday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon I entered a first class carriage at Tanna Station. I saw the deceased lying on one of the seats of the carriage. His head was propped up by cushions. He had taken his coat off. When I entered the carriage he raised himself on the seat, evidently to see who had entered the carriage. He appeared to be perfectly well. It seemed to me as if he had come from some distance by the train and had been sleeping. The train had been on the station for about eight minutes before I got into the carriage, and I did not see him get into the carriage. The deceased without speaking to me laid down again, and covered the lower part of his face partly with his handkerchief. It was very hot in the carriage on the road to Bombay. The deceased was lying in such a position that no air could get to him. A gentleman got into the carriage at Tanna, but I do not know who he was. He did not speak to the deceased; and the deceased lay in the same position until the train arrived at Parell where I got out. He was still apparently asleep when I got out of the train. I did not observe that the deceased was breathing heavily, and my attention was not attracted towards him in any particular way. I heard of the deceased's death this morning.

Mr. William Henry Osler said—I am a reporter on the staff of the *Times of India* newspaper. I live in the Fort, I have known the deceased for the last two and a-half years. When I first knew him he was a strong healthy man. I last saw the deceased alive at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was purchasing medicine at a chemist's shop. I heard the deceased ask the proprietor of the shop, Mr. D'Emden, what the doctors had said was the matter with him. Mr. D'Emden said that he had suffered from paralysis. I told the deceased that I thought he was looking better than I had seen him lately. I then left him. About two months ago the deceased had a paralytic seizure, but he had been ailing for some time. He has never been well since the occasion of the wreck of the Great Northern at Bassein during the monsoon in 1869,—when Mr. Avron went to Bassein and collected the corpses of the seamen who were drowned and who were washed up on the beach. Mr. Avron was occupied the whole day in the sun, seeing that the corpses were decently interred. He became very ill after this day's work, and has never been well since. Mr. Avron was one of the most temperate men I ever knew. He has never been able to stand exposure to the sun since the day he went to Bassein. When I saw the deceased in the Fort yesterday he was perfectly sensible. I observed nothing unusual in his manner. When I left him he told me he was going to remain in the Fort to see Colonel Penn. He did not say anything about his intention of going out to Tanna.

Frank Smith, a guard in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, among other things, stated—On the arrival of the train at Byculla, the Assistant Station Master, by name A. F. Berges, came to me and told me that a first-class passenger was lying apparently fast asleep, and asked me to see if I could get his ticket. I went into the carriage and shook him by his arm, and asked whether he was going to Boree Bunder. He opened his eyes and looked at me, and said, "I am going to Bombay." He again shut his eyes and went fast asleep. The ticket he gave me was a half first-class ticket from Tanna to Bombay. The deceased when I asked him for his ticket did not give it up, but he made signs that it was in his pocket and the ticket collector felt in his pocket, and took out of his pocket a pocket-book containing Rs. 5-12 in cash and the half ticket I have spoken of. After getting the ticket at Byculla we left him apparently asleep. On arrival of the train at Bombay at 6 P.M. or 5-30, Bombay time, I went into the carriage. I found that he was insensible. He made no reply to questions. He was carried out of the carriage, and taken to the Station Master, who ordered him to be placed in a palankeen and brought to this hospital at once.

Mr. Patrick Charles Higgins said—I am the Superintendent of Markets, and live at the Arthur Crawford Markets. I have known Mr. Avron for the last fourteen years intimately. Mr. Avron has never been in a good state of health since he exposed himself to the sun when he went out to Bassein to bury the bodies of the seamen drowned by the loss of the ship Great Northern, during the monsoon of 1869. The deceased has said in my hearing that his father had once been five days in a comatose state. His sister was also subject to attacks of insensibility, and he himself had suffered from an attack when he was at sea. At this time, he said, he was insensible for 27 hours. About four months ago Mr. Avron complained of great pain and heaviness in the head. About six weeks ago he suffered from an attack of sun-stroke, and he went out to Colaba for change. He was recovering his health gradually. He went into office the day before yesterday for a short time. He told his wife yesterday morning that he was anxious to get pay for the establishment, and that she was not to feel anxious about him if he stopped out a little late. I have not seen him for some weeks. He has been always a very hard-working, energetic, perfectly temperate man, but he was of a very full body and full about the neck.

Dr. Saunders Haliday said—I am an Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Army, and do duty at the European General Hospital, and live on the premises. Last night at about 6-30 I saw the deceased who had been brought to this hospital. He was perfectly insensible, and breathing heavily and appeared to be suffering from an attack of apoplexy. He remained in the same condition until his death, which took place at 3 o'clock this morning. There was no smell of liquor about him. He was a very stoutly-built man. From the evidence I have heard and from the symptoms observed, I am of opinion that death was caused by apoplexy.

The enquiry has been adjourned till Monday next.

PASSENGERS BY THE PERSIA.

THE following passengers will proceed to-day by the Rubattino Steam Navigation Company's steamer Persia, for Marseilles, Genoa, and other ports :—

For Marseilles—Mr Fred Cowie.

For Genoa—Mr T Strecker, Mr Brifcourt, Mr Johnson, Mr T. E. N. Howey, Carlo, B nova, Barkowitch, and Bader.

For Alexandria—Mr Dohrmann.

For Suez—Mr Robert Loing, Mr N Rosenstein, and one European.

For Aden—One native, d ck.

CHARGE AGAINST A CAPTAIN FOR REFUSING WAGES.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Robert James McNeill, chief mate of the s.s. Mula, appeared to prosecute Mr. M. Coates, master of the ship, on a charge of having refused to pay him his wages. The captain admitted wages due, Rs.362-8, but made a counter claim on complainant as chief mate for loss of cargo (about Rs.1,100), under section 55 of Act I of 1859. The magistrate ordered the wages to be paid and declined to entertain the counter claim. The same day the captain paid the wages into Court.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity, 2nd July 1871.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 136 and 180.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 134, 292 and 11.

The offertories to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 249 (The God whom earth, and sea, and sky), and 187 (O help us, Lord).

6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 194 (Let every heart exulting beat), 148 (O Holy Spirit, Lord of grace), and 263 (The Son of God goes forth to war.)

Collections for church expenses and the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 160 and 142 Psalm.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 164, 222, and 325.

Sunday next being the first Sunday of the month, there will be an offertory at the evening service for the relief of the poor of the district and other charitable uses.

ST. PETER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to "Cross Keys'" enquiry, St. Peter was never Pope or Bishop of Rome. He is generally supposed to have been the first Bishop of Rome, but this is not the case. Linus, who is mentioned in Tim. iv., 21, was in reality the first Bishop of that city.—Yours truly, EUSEBIUS.

30th June.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your report headed "Defrauding the G. I. P. Railway Company," of the hearing of the charge of criminal breach of trust brought against Cowasjee Dinshaw Kurranee, you in effect state that bail for the accused's future appearance was refused by the magistrate.

We beg to inform you this is not the fact; bail was accepted.—We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for Cowasjee Dinshaw.

Bombay, 30th June.

[Bail was certainly refused by the magistrate when the evidence was concluded: the bail was granted on an application made two hours afterwards, when our Reporter had left the Court.]

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE following cases were called yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent, the presiding judge, and a common jury :—

GRIEVOUS HURT.—Frank Cox, a European of middle age, was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Shaik Nizam wullud Sooleiman, and with using criminal force otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation. There was another indictment against the prisoner of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, but it could not be sustained; and, on a suggestion by his Lordship, was withdrawn from the consideration of the jury.

Mr. E. Tyrrell Leith appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Inverarity for the prisoner.

Mr. Leith briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The prisoner was charged, first, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder; secondly, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt; and thirdly, with using criminal force otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation. On the 23rd May last, the prisoner was in the employ of a cotton mill at Nana-Bharocha in Guzerat on the Taptee. He came home that day and found the deceased, his Mahomedan cook, and said to him, "Have you prepared my dinner?" The deceased replied, "I have not;" upon which the prisoner struck deceased with his hand once on the face. The same evening at 7 p.m., he (deceased) was found lying underneath a tamarind tree in the village of Nana-Bharocha, with a part of his clothes stained with blood. The next morning he was again seen under the tamarind tree with his clothes bloody. Three or four of his teeth appeared to have been knocked out, he felt a severe pain in one side, and there was a mark of a blow on the face. Now, it would be shown in evidence that the prisoner made two admissions of having struck the deceased a blow. Dr. Tichurst, surgeon of the 13th Regiment N. I., who was lately acting civil surgeon of Surat, examined the deceased and found three or four of his teeth knocked out; one of his eyes was blackened and had a small abrasion; and part of his upper lip was cut. He remained semi-unconscious and was not able to speak. Death occurred at the end of May. A *post mortem* examination shewed signs of long disease, his liver was much congested, and there was a slight serious suffusion on the brain. The prisoner had admitted that he gave a blow, and besides the admission there was evidence to prove the above statements.

The Judge remarked there was no case of culpable homicide; and asked the learned counsel for the prosecution whether he thought the jury would believe that the accused, when he struck a blow merely with an open hand, knew that it would, or was likely to, cause death.

Mr. Leith proceeded to say that, in consequence of his Lordship's opinion, he considered it was his duty to withdraw the charge of culpable homicide. There remained, therefore, only two charges against the prisoner, that of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and using criminal force otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation. With regard to the former, the learned gentleman called the attention of the jury to the section of the Penal Code which describes it. He had stated that three or four of the deceased's teeth had been knocked out; and in the Penal Code, fracture or dislocation of a tooth or a bone was considered to be grievous hurt. The jury were asked to bear in mind that the suddenness of the prisoner's act was immaterial. The jury must bear in mind that if the accused, when he struck the blow, intended to cause grievous hurt, the mere fact of his doing it suddenly would not prevent his being found guilty on that charge. The fact that the deceased was his servant would not exculpate the prisoner from the consequences of his act. The act was unlawful, and the mere relation of master and servant would not exculpate the prisoner. With regard to the charge, there was the evidence of two men who saw the blow given and the teeth knocked out. The learned counsel then called witnesses for the prosecution.

Waljee Gosai said—I am a labourer, and was in the month of May last employed in a cotton factory at Nana-Bharocha. The deceased Shaik Nizam was a cook in the employ of the prisoner. On the evening of the 23rd May last, an altercation took place between the accused and the deceased. At 7 P.M. the accused called the deceased to the mill and asked him if his dinner had been prepared. Shaik Nizam said "No." Thereupon the accused struck him on the left eye with his open hand. No other blow was struck. I then left the mill. The next morning, at 10 o'clock, I saw the deceased lying under a tamarind tree at the entrance of the village. His clothes about the chest were bloody. There was a mark of beating on the left cheek. I did not observe blood on any other part of his clothes.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner stood charged with three offences. The first charged him with an offence, which stood second in the category of crimes, namely, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, which there was not a tittle of evidence to sustain; and the consequence had been that the accused was confined in jail for one month. The prosecution ought to have been more careful in getting up the case than have kept an innocent man like the accused for a month in durance vile. There was an allegation of three or four of deceased's front teeth being knocked out; but, said Mr. Inverarity, whether it were three or four of his teeth or his feet, there was equally little or no evidence to support the statement. Now, he would say that, though a blow was given by Mr. Cox, it was nothing that would have knocked out a man's teeth. The learned counsel here commented upon the evidence of the principal witnesses for the prosecution; and with regard to the oilman's story, remarked that, even supposing all that the man said was true, there was not anything amounting to grievous hurt; and supposing that the whole of the evidence for the prosecution was true, there was no case made out against the prisoner upon this charge. Taking it to be true that the accused made an admission, it was not grievous hurt; for all that he said was "I gave one blow." And this was the flimsy evidence, the learned counsel said, upon which the jury were asked to convict this man, who had already been in jail one month upon one of the most ungrounded charges ever brought against anyone.

His Lordship having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the two latter charges, the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder having been withdrawn. The prisoner was accordingly discharged.

MISCHIEF BY FIRE.—William Allen, a permanent way inspector in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with causing mischief by fire, in having at Chindwarra, in the Nursingpore district, on the 4th May last, set fire, with a lucifer match, to two huts, the dwelling-place of one Ghazee bin Soorap, a pointsman in the employ of the company.

Mr. Lang conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the defence.

Mr. Lang, in opening the case to the jury, said it was his duty to lay before them an outline of the case before he called the evidence. The prisoner was charged, under section 436 of the Penal Code, with committing mischief by fire. The learned counsel read the above section and the definition of "mischief" given in the Code; and remarked there were two questions the jury would have to decide, namely, whether it was the prisoner who set fire to the huts, and whether he wilfully did so with the intent defined in the Act. Prisoner was a permanent way inspector in the G. I. P. Railway, and it was his duty to inspect the part of the line in the Chindwarra district where the huts were situated. It appeared that the huts had been erected by two pointsmen near the line with the consent or with the proper sanction of officers of the Railway Company. The prisoner from some cause or another appeared to be annoyed with the huts, and without giving sufficient notice he set fire to them on the 4th May last. Having come to the huts, he lighted a lucifer match and set fire to them. One of the huts was wholly destroyed with all the property in it, and the second was nearly destroyed. The cause was alleged to be that there were some goats in the huts, which sometimes strayed on the line. Evidence would be called, said the learned counsel, to shew that prisoner had no right to interfere with those huts, which had been erected with the express sanction of officers of the Railway.

Several witnesses were called for the prosecution. Before Mr. Ferguson could address the jury,

The Judge said there was only one question in the case, whether prisoner had given reasonable notice to the men to clear out. It appeared clearly, upon the evidence, that prisoner had authority to give such notice if he considered the huts were dangerous to the line. If he set fire to them suddenly, that was an unlawful act; but the question for the jury was, whether they considered reasonable notice had been given. That was the only point. Are there any witnesses for the defence, Mr. Ferguson?

Mr. Ferguson—I have some witnesses as to character.

The Judge—Witnesses as to character! I don't see character has anything to do with the question. That is mere matter of fact upon which you may address the jury.

Mr. Ferguson asked the last witness a few questions, upon which it appeared that the prisoner was a careful man, never overbearing to those under him, and never prone to acts of unkindness towards anybody. He was a quiet, steady man; and there was not a word heard against him of any sort. An important fact was here elicited, namely, that the huts were the property of the company, and that the pointsman only occupied them.

The Judge remarked it could not be said there had not been a little too much hurry in the matter. It would have been better if the prisoner had got the things removed. By law he was bound only to give reasonable notice; and it was clear enough upon the evidence that reasonable notice had been given. Prisoner told the station master to tell the men to clear their huts, and he (the station master) omitted to do so, while prisoner might have believed that he had given proper notice. It was hard to say any offence had been committed, although there had been a little too much haste. His Lordship did not think the jury would be justified in finding the prisoner guilty under the section; and they were asked to return a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Ferguson—I may mention that prisoner has already been in prison two months.

The Judge observed that, as to any legal offence being committed, there was no evidence. But, looking to the inert habits and condition in life of the men whose huts were destroyed, and to the circumstances connected with the case, his Lordship thought those circumstances were such as ought to induce the Railway Company to grant those people some compensation for their property which was destroyed.

The prisoner was acquitted and discharged.

IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE PARSEE MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT.

MR. JUSTICE MELVILL, the presiding judge of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, disposed of on Thursday last an important question in reference to a clause of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, which was argued before him on the 21st ult., at the High Court, Original Jurisdiction Side. The matter came on in connection with a summons in the suit of Ardaseer Jehangir Framjee vs. Awabace, his wife, which the plaintiff obtained on the 27th April 1871, calling upon the defendant to shew cause why she should not be ordered immediately to return to plaintiff, her husband, and render him all conjugal rights, and why, in the event of her disobedience, she should not be dealt with according to law. Mr. Peile, of the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared on behalf of the respondent Awabace; Mr. Pandoorang Balibaedra, for the applicant, to hear the judgment.

Mr. Justice Melvill, in giving his decision, said :—

This is an application for the execution of a decree dated 29th March 1869, by which the defendant was directed to return to the plaintiff, and to render to him all conjugal rights.

The defendant was on the 2nd April 1870 committed to prison for one month for disobedience of this decree, under the provisions of section 36 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865. Since her release she has been residing with her father in Bombay, and until the present application no further step has been taken to enforce obedience to the decree.

At the hearing, having been informed that this application was for execution under the Code of Civil Procedure, and not for a second order under section 36 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, I directed that the application should be amended in accordance with the provisions of section 212 of the Code. As it now stands, it is an application for the arrest and imprisonment of the defendant in execution of the decree.

It may be taken as settled that disobedience to the order of a Court directing a wife to return to cohabitation is ordinarily enforceable under section 200 of the Code by imprisonment, or attachment of property, or both. (Chetun Beebee vs. Ameerchund, 6 W. R. 105; Kavhar Khansama vs. Jav Khansama, 8 W. R., 487; Moonshee Bagheor Rateem vs. Shumshoonissa Begum, 11 Moore's Ind. App. 551.) If the wife can obtain her discharge under section 280 by the surrender of her property (a point which I am not called upon to decide) it is clear that the remedy provided in section 200 is a very inadequate one for its purpose:—but such as it is, it is the only remedy which the Code provides.

By section 10 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, it is enacted that "the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as the same may be applicable, apply to suits instituted under this Act."

The question which I have to decide is whether ... general applic... 200 of the ... for the ... I am ... 36 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, which provides that "if such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed, he or she shall be liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both."

It is to be regretted that this section (which has already given rise to much doubt and discussion on the question whether the penalty mentioned is to be enforced by the Court making the decree or by a magistrate) was not drafted in such a manner as to indicate more clearly the intention of the Legislature. (Reg. vs. Dosabhai Framjee.) As it is, there is nothing in the Act to shew whether the Legislature intended that the punishment provided in section 36 should be in addition to, or in substitution for, the ordinary remedies provided by section 200 of the Code of Civil Procedure. If the imprisonment and fine, which may be awarded under section 36 were intended simply as a punishment for an offence, simply as a mode of vindicating the dignity of the Court, then I see no reason why the party aggrieved by the disobedience to the decree should not have his civil remedy. But if, on the other hand, such imprisonment and fine were intended to operate solely in satisfaction of the decree or in satisfaction of the decree as well as *in poenam* for the contempt, then the party aggrieved has no remedy beyond that specifically provided.

Now, though the words of the section do to some extent favor the former of these two suppositions, they do not do so so clearly as to outweigh in my mind the antecedent improbability that the Legislature should have had any such intention. I can conceive no reason why the Legislature should have considered that a decree for the restitution of conjugal rights should be not only enforceable by the ordinary civil process applicable to decrees for the performance of particular acts, but should be also punishable by a special additional punishment which is not provided for disobedience of any other similar decree. On the other hand, I can conceive many reasons why the Legislature should have considered that disobedience of an order to return to cohabitation should be punished, and obedience enforced, by less severe penalties and less stringent measures than disobedience of an order for the performance of any other act. The suit for the restitution of conjugal rights is not one which commends itself to all minds, and has not found a place in the judicial system of all nations. Closely as the Americans have in general followed the English law, they have deliberately excluded from their system the suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. "Over England," says an American writer (Bishop on Marriage and Divorce, 4th ed., vol. i., p. 30,) with national grandiloquence, "Over England, but not over this country, walks still that spawn of a dark age whose mission it was to keep unconjugal sinners in the strait performance of holy matrimonial duties, termed the suit for the restitution of conjugal rights." The Scotch enjoin "adherence," but it does not appear that they enforce a reunion against the wife or against the husband when hateful to either. The Code Napoleon, which governs the greater part of Europe, has no process for compelling the cohabitation of discordant couples, or for constraining them, as Blackstone sarcastically remarks, "to come together again if either party be weak enough to desire it contrary to the inclination of the other." I take these remarks from Mr. Macqueen's work on the law of Marriage and Divorce (pp. 314—316) —"No French lawyer," he says, "even proposed the rude expedient of a prison" (although the French law reprobates matrimonial severance more strenuously than the English law does), "nor would it be just to say that any English lawyer deliberately recommended a thing so palpably tyrannical and futile." He arrives at the conclusion that even in England there is now no legal process that can prevent desertion or compel cohabitation. In this he seems to be mistaken; for there can be no doubt that the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes has the same powers which the Court of Chancery formerly exercised on the requisition of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and in the case of Cherry vs. Cherry, a writ of attachment was actually granted (though not executed) against the respondent who refused to return to her husband. But, however this may be, it is certain that even in England, where suits of this description have always been allowed, the action of the Courts in enforcing their decrees has been very hesitating and uncertain. By the Canon law, from which the suit for the restitution of conjugal rights was derived, the Court could compel cohabitation in every sense of the term. Before the Reformation, however, the Courts were generally content to enforce their decrees by spiritual reprehension and excommunication, means which would command themselves to a large class of the natives of this country, and if they could be applied would perhaps have more efficacy than any other remedy. When the Ecclesiastical Courts lost much of their authority, they had to invoke the aid of the Court of Chancery :—and upon a *significavit* from the Ecclesiastical Court that a party was in contempt, the Court of Chancery would proceed to enforce obedience by attachment and sequestration. But the paucity of reported cases shows how seldom this power was exercised, and I can only find one case (Barlee vs. Barlee, 1 Add. Ec. 301,) in which severity against a recusant wife was carried to an extreme. (Barlee vs. Barlee) Add. Ec. 301

Now it is not my business, nor in the remarks which I have made do I intend to criticise the policy of the Legislature in introducing into the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act the suit for the restitution of conjugal rights. That measure was in accordance not only with the English law, but also with the feelings of the Parsee community :—for the Draft Bill, on which the Act was founded, was drawn up by a Commission composed equally of Europeans and Parsees. But in endeavouring, as I am obliged to endeavour, to conjecture what were the intentions of the Legislature, I think that I may fairly refer to considerations which must have been present to the minds of the framers of this Act, and could hardly have failed to influence them. They must have known that the duty of cohabitation which they were determining to enforce is regarded in most systems of law as a duty of imperfect obligation, and not to be enforced by Courts of law. They must have known that in England it has been enforced heritatingly, and not without strong protest by those who have thought and written on the subject. It could not have failed to occur to them that to force a woman to live with a husband whom she detests can be of no real benefit to him: and to punish her with extreme severity for refusing to do so is only to make our Courts the instrument of the husband's revenge. It could hardly have occurred to them that the dignity of a Court required that this particular act of disobedience should be punished more severely than any other act of disobedience. And therefore it seems to me that in the minds of the framers of this Act there must have been present many considerations which would induce them to mitigate, and none which would induce them to increase, the penalties by which cohabitation might be enforced under the general provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure.

It cannot be said that a measure of exceptional severity may have been thought necessary, in order to satisfy the wishes of the Parsee community: for in the Draft Bill, to which I have referred as having been drawn up partly by the representatives of that community, refusal to render conjugal rights was declared to subject the offender to only a pecuniary penalty. The framers of the Act seem to have preferred to follow the English law in regard to the nature, though not in regard to the extent, of the penalty by which obedience should be enforced, and disobedience punished. The writ *de contumace capiendo* may be regarded as a commitment in execution as well as for contempt, and may be satisfied by the husband waiving his rights, as well as by the wife obeying the monition, and so purging the contempt. The penalty provided in section 36 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act appears to be of the same nature, but it differs from the English process, inasmuch as a definite term is fixed for its duration. Under the English process the duration of imprisonment to which an obstinately recusant wife might be subjected is unlimited, and in the case of Barlee vs. Barlee, to which I have already alluded, the wife was actually confined, until, as it is stated, she became a lunatic. The framers of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act may well have recoiled before such a precedent, and very reasonably have considered that it was not desirable to subject a wife even to imprisonment for so long a period as two years, to which she would be liable under the Code of Civil Procedure. The contempt of Court would certainly be sufficiently punished by the same punishment (simple imprisonment for one month and a fine of two hundred rupees) which may be awarded under section 100 of the Indian Penal Code for disobedience of an order promulgated by a public servant, and which under section 163 of the Code of Criminal Procedure all Courts can inflict for a contempt committed in the presence of the Court. And, on the other hand, regarding the commitment as a process in execution, it might well be considered that if imprisonment for a month would not induce a woman to overcome her dislike to her husband, it would be cruelty to attempt to force her to "the lowest degradation of a human being" (I refer to Mr. John Stuart Mill's remarks in his Essay on the Subjection of Women, p. 57,) ... further ... imprisonment. ... am able to ... is ... 36 of the Parsee Marriage and Divorce Act, which provides that "if such decree shall not be obeyed by the party against whom it is passed, he or she shall be liable to be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both."

It is to be regretted that this section (which has already given rise to much doubt and discussion on the question whether the penalty mentioned is to be enforced by the Court making the

LORD MAYO'S SUCCESSOR.

The Simla correspondent of the *Zemindar*, writing on 24th June, says:—

I heard to-day, on a piece of *gup*, from one whose *gup* is well worth listening to, that our old acquaintance Lord Sandhurst is already talked of in the clubs within the parish of St. James as the probable successor to Lord Mayo. It is hardly pleasant yet to think of Lord Mayo having a successor; but I suppose such a thing must happen some day, and if it is to be open, we may just as well speculate as to the fortunate individual. Lord Sandhurst will prove a better Governor-General than Commander-in-Chief, I doubt not, but that a man who so "little seeks to find the way to heaven by doing deeds of hospitality," will never be a popular one, may be affirmed with certainty. Besides, "he is too disputable for me," others "think of as many matters, but give heaven thanks and make no boast of them." Pity the Councillors of the embodied Mansfield! was my reflection when I heard the piece of gossip.

MR. ROBERTS AGAIN.

(Englishman, June 28.)

Mr. John Bruce Norton Roberts's opinion of himself, as reported in one of the police cases, which our readers will find in another column, is instructive. The indefatigable magistrate is a tremendous stickler for his own dignity, and he now wants to know who the Commissioner of Police is that he should set himself above him (Mr. J. B. R. aforesaid), and what right the Government solicitor has to refuse to take up a case unless called upon by Mr. Hogg to do so. Poor Mr. Chauntrell has been severely punished, and is not to be allowed to appear before Mr. Roberts again, until he reckons what he said with regard to not taking up the case in question unless asked by Mr. Hogg to do so. Here is a pretty kettle of fish! Mr. Hogg hauled over the coals, Mr. Chauntrell dismissed the magisterial presence, and Dr. Mackenzie, the superintendent of the jail, and other sentries and warders, summonsed to appear before Mr. Roberts, "at his own instance." We dare scarcely contemplate the probable fate of the unfortunate Dr. Mackenzie, after what has been done to Messrs. Chauntrell and Hogg, and as for the wretched "other sentries and warders," woe betide them! We sincerely trust that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will not be so imprudent as to interfere; the consequences might be fearful; and it would really be very unfortunate if Mr. Roberts found it necessary "at his own instance" to put His Honor in the lock-up for contempt of Court. Mr. Roberts has "sufficient confidence in himself to do his work without anybody else's opinion," and we would, therefore, implore His Honor to be very cautious. Finally, we beg Mr. Roberts most respectfully to kindly leave *some* of the "sentries and warders" at the jail to look after the convicts. If they got loose, they might not respect his august person so much as he does himself, and as we humbly do, and if anything were to happen to Mr. Roberts, what *should* we do?

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Viceregal Legislative Council met at Simla on Tuesday, the 20th June, when there were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, K.P., G.M.S.I., presiding; His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; the Hon. John Strachey; the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, K.C.S.I.; the Hon. J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C.; the Hon. B. H. Ellis; Major-General the Hon. H. W. Norman, C.B.; and the Hon. F. R. Cockerell.

LOCAL RATES (PANJAB) BILL.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the levy of local rates in the Punjab be taken into consideration. He said that he did not intend to go into the specific amendments introduced into the bill by the Committee, as they were matters of detail. He would only say that he thought that they had very much improved the bill. The principle of the bill was simple, and spoke for itself. The objections raised to the bill were of two kinds,—one class of objections was prompted by the anxiety felt at a bill involving so large a demand in excess of the land-tax, being passed with such ease and rapidity, but he was well convinced that the prosperity of the agricultural classes was such that the additional burthen could easily be borne. A second class of objections was suggested by the fear that the new rates imposed by the bill would act as an encroachment on the land-revenue. This brought up the whole question of the adequacy of the revised assessments. He was not in a position to say whether these revised assessments were adequate or not. The whole matter had been for a long while under discussion. In a letter dated 27th August 1870, his lamented predecessor had issued instructions to the Financial Commissioner for the purpose of ascertaining whether the system of assessment introduced by Mr. Prinsep involved a loss of revenue. The Financial Commissioner's reply to this enquiry had not yet been received; but it would, His Honor believed, be generally felt to be satisfactory that the matter rested in the hands of so skilled and experienced an officer as Mr. Egerton, who had personal acquaintance as a settlement official with several districts in the Punjab. Further instructions had been subsequently issued by himself (His Honor) to Mr. Prinsep, and the whole subject was being subjected to a thorough investigation. He had made these remarks in order to show that he considered the anxiety which had been felt and expressed on this subject to be perfectly reasonable, and he entirely concurred in the propriety of a careful and thorough inquiry.

The Hon. Mr. Stephen said that he had no intention of raising a discussion on that occasion on a subject of such importance and difficulty as that to which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor had referred. It would be improper and inconvenient to do so; but he would call attention to a single point. In the speech to which the Council had listened with so much pleasure when the present bill was introduced, His Honor had said—

"There is a general agreement that the people of the Punjab, though quite as averse to all taxation as their neighbours, will more readily acquiesce in the imposition of a light rate on the land than in any other demand, for it is in accordance with their remembrance of old times, with their customs and usages, and with the immemorial practice of former rulers."

His Honor went on to say that though the rate was equivalent to six per cent. on the land-revenue, yet that such was the "unprecedented prosperity" of all classes connected with the soil, that he was able confidently to affirm their ability to bear additional taxation; and he referred to the fact that, while population had increased only in the ratio of 11½, cultivation had increased 31½ per cent, and to the greatly enhanced prices obtainable by sale of land, as proofs of the soundness of the view that the agricultural population of the province could sustain without injury the rate to be imposed by the bill. Now, upon this, he (Mr. Stephen) had one remark to offer. If there was this great increase of agriculture, if the price of land had so largely increased, if the imposition of rates on land was a popular, customary, and poligenal form of taxation, if all these facts were established on an authority so unquestionable as that of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, one of two things must result: either the land-revenue ought to have largely increased, or some full explanation of the reason of its not having done so ought to be forthcoming.

The revenue reports of the Punjab supplied materials for a discussion of the question, whether some re-arrangement of judicial and executive duties might not be possible, so that districts in which settlements had expired might be more speedily re-assessed and that officers might not be harassed and impeded by a multiplicity of duties. The whole question of the re-distribution of official work in the Punjab was under discussion, and a report had, Mr. Stephen understood, been submitted to the Punjab Government on the subject. He felt no doubt that His Honor would give due weight, in any arrangements that might be determined on, to the desirability of some organization by which new assessments might be carried out with more speed than was at present possible.

The Hon. Sir Richard Temple said that he entirely concurred in the remarks made by his hon. friend, Mr. Stephen, as to the alleged loss of revenue involved from the continuance of old rates under expired settlements. He could only repeat what he had said when the Budget was under discussion, namely, that the undertaking of new settlements was entirely a matter for the discretion of the local Government, and that whenever any well-considered scheme for fresh settlements was submitted to the Government of India, it was generally received and attentively considered.

The Hon. Mr. Strachey wished to offer a few remarks, only for the purpose of explaining the slight observation he had observed with reference to the bill at present under discussion. The present bill was identical to a large degree verbally identical, with the Acts which had been passed for Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. Everything that might be said as to the principle of this bill had been said when those measures were under discussion. Speaking for himself, Mr. Strachey said that it would be unnecessary to repeat what he had said on those occasions, and he would therefore maintain silence as regarded the principle of the bill. He would, however, call attention to one matter which had been brought forward in the course of the discussion, namely, the importance of keeping up the falling spirits of the public; and to a certain extent they succeeded, but it was acknowledged that the Carnival this year was a failure; and the cause is not far to seek. It is dismal fun to ride in masquerade attire past the house of death and mourning, or to have one's holiday coach jostled at every corner by a hearse. No! already death was too busy. Many had fled the city, and those that remained were too much occupied with their ghastly visitant to have time to throw sweet and bonbons at the fair senoritas, or parade the streets in fantastic 'comparsas.' From this time forward, the onward progress of the epidemic was unchecked. Day by day the returns of the mortality became greater, and, bad as the aspect of affairs had now become, the alarm was still more intensified by the exaggerated reports which were spread abroad in opposition to the studiously garbled statements as to the progress of the malady which appeared daily in the papers. No doubt it was with the best intentions and with the hope of quieting the public mind that the official returns given out to the public constantly announced that the fever was abating, and that the deaths had decreased, when the reverse was actually the case.

"To trace the advance of the plague day by day throughout the month of March would be a mere tedious repetions of a daily increasing death roll. Its progress was too manifest to those who remained in the city by the desertion of the streets and the frequency of the sad sights which one was hourly compelled to witness. Business, which had for months been at the lowest possible ebb, came to a complete standstill, but mercantile men ceased even to think or speak of the crisis in commercial affairs in view of the terrible proportions the epidemic had assumed. Calles Bolivar and San Martin, which are ordinarily the most crowded thoroughfares, became so deserted that it is no exaggeration to say that one might hear one's feet echo as one passed along, and on nearing the farther end of Bolivar one passed whole rows of houses and shops closed, shuttered and barred, from which the frightened inhabitants had fled. In the parish of San Telmo the terror was so great that in many cases the fugitives had left their houses with the doors standing wide open, opportunities of which even the robbers frequently neglected to take advantage for fear of infection. The Sanitary Commission was now working with an energy which would have been in the highest degree praiseworthy if it had only been directed with a little more skill and judgment. Householders were everywhere compelled to whitewash their premises. Fines were imposed indiscriminately and without warning for the smallest inattention to cleanliness, even to the extent in one instance of punishing a luckless individual for having in the yard of his barrack the sweepings of the stable which had accumulated in the night. But, in other directions, where some of this vigour might have done good, the neglect of the authorities was painfully apparent. As heretofore, the open reeking vaqura carts continued to parade the streets and make their nauseous collections far into the afternoon under a burning sun, instead of conducting their operations at night and early morning. Again, orders were issued which were wise and necessary in themselves, such as the disinfecting of fever houses and burning the beds and clothing of deceased persons; but these orders were carried out in a way which tended rather to spread the infection than to repress it, inasmuch as the infected bedding which could and ought to have been burned in the patios of the respective houses, was carried in broad day through the streets of the town in open carts to the Plaza de Setiembre, where it was transferred to railway trucks for conveyance to the ordinary vaqura heaps near the barracas, and frequently lay for half a day exposed in the trucks at the railway terminus before removal to its final destination. The plan of lighting bonfires in the streets at night was tried, but had to be abandoned, as they became rendezvous for all the scoundrelism of the city, and further the flames were too often fed with refuse, infected bedding, which only contributed to increase the vile stenches of the city, while the combustion was but at best a doubtful antidote to the plague. Another plan was adopted of sprinkling tar about the streets and footways, but it was done so sparingly, and was so soon dried up in the sun, that I question whether it did much good.

"In the midst of the troubles and difficulties which accumulated on the shoulders of the overworked and bewildered municipality, the serenos and vigilantes (or policemen) struck for higher wages; and the panic having extended to the gravediggers, for many days no one could be found to put the dead underground, and the coffins were therefore piled up in a stack at the southern cemetery as the hearses and carts brought them in. The scenes at the cemetery were something frightful to behold, and remind one only of the horrible stories recorded of the Plague of London. A large trench was dug into which the bodies, some coffined but many merely swathed in their bedclothes, were shot out of the carts and quickly covered with lime—the trench remaining open till it was filled, when another was dug, and the dreadful work recommenced. It is computed that over 20,000 persons found their last resting-place in these pits. Eventually the southern cemetery was declared full, and another cemetery was opened at Cimcerito.

"It can serve no end to repeat tales that are only too true of coffins hawked in the streets, while empty carts tonted for their silent passengers; of people stricken with fever, deserted by their friends and relations, and left to die unaided, and left to die without medical attendance, or even food and water; of the shrieks and cries of delirious patients that made night hideous; or of the corpses that were found constantly by passers-by in the early morning of people who had been seized with the death agony in the streets during the night-time, and who had been on the previous night time. From one of these conventillos no fewer than seventy burials were registered. They were now placed under control, and measures taken to disinfect and purify them as far as possible; but the plague had taken too firm a hold on the city to be dislodged by any such measure.

"I should explain for the information of people who are not acquainted with Buenos Ayres, that at a distance of about three miles to the south-east of the city there is situated a suburb called Barracas, on the small river Riachuelo, which, as its name would imply, consists mainly of barracas, or depots for hides and raw produce; while on either bank of the river are numerous saladeros or killing establishments, where the cattle from the camps are driven to be slaughtered, the hides preserved, and the carcasses rendered down into tallow and 'carne seca,' or jerked beef. Here may be seen at every turn heaps of bones and animal refuse, while the offal and drainage from these establishments is discharged into the river to be carried away by the tide, or form accumulations on the banks, emitting fearful stenches under the action of the powerful rays of the noonday sun. Whether it be the case (disputed as it is by many scientific men) that emanations from slaughterhouses and kindred establishments breed pestilence, it can scarcely be wondered at that the public should instantly have attributed to the foul smells of Barracas, which are carried to the city whenever the wind blows from that quarter, the prime cause of the outbreak, and that they should clamour for the intervention of the Government to stop the working of the saladeros. This movement was so far successful that in February a decree was published closing all the saladeros from the 1st of March, but I have good authority for stating that neither prior to this decree nor for a considerable period subsequently was there a single case of the plague, or indeed of any exceptional sickness, in the whole of this suburb of Buenos Ayres. I know men who live on the very banks of the Riachuelo, below the Southern railway bridge, and therefore in nearly the worst locality, who have bathed regularly in the river when there has been a full tide, and who enjoyed uninterrupted health throughout the worst period of the epidemic.

"The few ... modic ... were ... sick...

INDIAN ITEMS.

A Bridge across the Chinnar River.—The Government have sanctioned an estimate, amounting to Rs. 9,620, for the construction of a bridge of one arch, 50 feet span, across the Chinnar river, on the second mile of the road from Oossoor to Mafloor.

A Convict Escaped.—One of the two men convicted about three months ago of house-breaking and theft on the charges of the Hon. Mr. Strachey and Dr. Payne, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, succeeded in making his escape from the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, on last Saturday night.

A Curious Calculation.—Taking the French war indemnity in its English shape of £200,000,000, payable in gold, it appears that the sovereigns composing it would weigh 1,568 tons, 17 cwt., 2 qrs., and 5 5-7lbs. Piled one upon the other, they would reach a height of 197 miles, 2 furlongs, 11 poles, 1 yard, 2 feet, 2 inches. Placed edge to edge, they would extend 2,762 miles nearly; used for paving, they would cover more than 19 acres of ground; melted down, they would make a mass containing 2,811 cubic feet of solid metal; and finally, supposing one man to count them over at the rate of 100 a minute for twelve hours a day, it would take him over 222 days to complete his task.—*Indian Mirror.*

Over the Border.—Letters from Goruckpore state that Augustine, the E. I. Railway Guard, who was sometime back convicted of criminal breach of trust in regard to treasure in transit by train, and who escaped from the European Jail at Hazareebagh last year, is now on the other side of the British border in the Nepal Terai, living quite comfortably and rearing up a little department of revenue and agriculture of his own. The police know perfectly well where Augustine is, but are powerless to cross the frontier to arrest him; and there is no use in Government applying to Sir Jung Bahadur for the man's extradition as his offence is not one included in the extradition treaty between the two Governments. If the man has betaken himself to honesty and industry, it is perhaps just as well he is beyond the limit of molestation.

Murder by a Step-son.—A most diabolical murder was committed in the town of Jhansie on the night of the 15th instant. The victim was the widow of a banker named Kasheepershad, and the murderers, her stepson and a servant. The latter held her down, while the former cut her throat from end to end. The offenders were captured, and great credit is due to Major F. Filose for the prompt steps he took to detect and apprehend the criminals. Under the old régime the result might have been otherwise. Scindiah's Government should make an example of the murderers by awarding in their case the extreme penalty of the law, and carrying out the sentence at Jhansie, thus disabusing the public mind of the idea that hanging for murder is unknown in a native state, and that nine-tenths of the offenders get off entirely by paying high *douceurs*.—*Delhi Gazette.*

The "Female Phenomenon" of Ameerabad, whom our contemporary of the *Indian Mirror* has surrounded with a halo of mystery, is the sister of the Rajah of Arnee, a zemindary in the Madras presidency. We have heard this from herself. Of course, it is open to sceptics to say that Arnee, the Rajah, and his sister, are all three myths, and the "phenomenon" is a hoax, sceptics will doubt everything, but let them take a trip to Madras, and verify our explanation.—*Lucknow Times.*

A Coolie Killed by an Inspector.—A very tragical occurrence has taken place at Fyzabad. Several coolies were at work in the railway line, under an European inspector by name Burke. The inspector was giving sundry directions, when, for some reason or other, he got angry with a cooly, and threw a brick bat at him, which struck him on the temple. The poor man died next morning. The body was sent for examination to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the Civil Surgeon being absent from the station. A post mortem was duly held, and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon gave it as his opinion, that the deceased died from the effects of injuries received on the brain.—*Ibid.*

THE STORY OF THE PLAGUE AT BUENOS AYRES.

(Pall Mall Budget.)

The following account of the rise and progress of the plague at Buenos Ayres is written by one who was a witness of its horrors:—

"Throughout the whole of the year 1870 there had been a remarkable scarcity of rain, which gradually developed into a severe drought, affecting more or less the entire country. It may have been partly from this circumstance and partly from the heat of the early summer that people began to prognosticate a sickly season. In November, however, the *Standard* (the organ of the English community) announced one morning that the yellow fever had appeared in Asuncion, and that vessels coming down the river were bringing away infected people. Nevertheless, quarantine was not declared until after considerable delay, and indeed not until yellow fever had actually broken out in the lower part of the city. Whether the disease was introduced in this particular manner is another thing, but it is at least one of the popular causes assigned, though I am personally inclined to think that the real cause was to be found in the city itself. But whatever the origin of the malady, about the end of December, 1870, several cases of aggravated fever came under the notice of the doctors; and on or about the 6th of January of this year it was announced positively that several deaths from yellow fever had been registered. During the ensuing three weeks the fever was confined almost entirely to the lower part of the town comprised in the parish of San Telmo, and it was hoped that the farther spread of the disease might be checked; but beyond a semi-official recommendation from the authorities to householders to whitewash their premises and to use disinfectants nothing was done. Meanwhile, the daily returns of deaths steadily augmented, until by the end of January the daily average of deaths exceeded 120, while the infection appeared to be extending its area. Among the English residents in San Telmo there had been a growing feeling of disquiet, and they now began to remove from their residences into the suburbs, and some farther out into the camp, in considerable numbers. This was but the beginning of an exodus which from this time forward continued daily until it became a stampede. The Government published a notice that to facilitate departures from the city, the fares on the Western Railway would be reduced 25 per cent. The suggestion thus conveyed was at once promptly acted on by the native population, who now fled the city in such numbers that the ordinary trains were insufficient to provide accommodation. Up to the end of January the ravages of the epidemic were mainly confined to the Italians, Basques, and natives, whose modes of living and absence of cleanliness favoured its development, and there had been comparatively few cases among the English, French, or Germans; but by the close of the month several deaths occurred among well-known members of the English community. During February until Carnaval the fever continued to increase, and the deaths reached 200 in one day. It was not till towards the middle of February that the Government began to grapple with an evil that had long cried aloud for removal. This was the conventillo system. The conventillos were simply cheap lodging-houses, and would have been nothing very terrible had they been under proper supervision; but the rapacity of the proprietors combined with the filthy habits of the occupants to make these dens breeding places for contagion of every description. In order to accommodate the largest possible number, the rooms of these conventillos were built round with shelves from the ceiling to the floor like berths in a ship, which were let out by the night, and the foreign emigrant by the poor wretches coupled up in these places during the hot summer nights have been described by eyewitnesses as something inconceivable. In one of these places it was discovered that the beds were never empty; the places occupied during the night by people employed during the day being filled until their return by the vigilantes or policemen who had been on duty during the night time. From one of these conventillos no fewer than seventy burials were registered. They were now placed under control, and measures taken to disinfect and purify them as far as possible; but the plague had taken too firm a hold on the city to be dislodged by any such measure.

"I should explain for the information of people who are not acquainted with Buenos Ayres, that at a distance of about three miles to the south-east of the city there is situated a suburb called Barracas, on the small river Riachuelo, which, as its name would imply, consists mainly of barracas, or depots for hides and raw produce; while on either bank of the river are numerous saladeros or killing establishments, where the cattle from the camps are driven to be slaughtered, the hides preserved, and the carcasses rendered down into tallow and 'carne seca,' or jerked beef. Here may be seen at every turn heaps of bones and animal refuse, while the offal and drainage from these establishments is discharged into the river to be carried away by the tide, or form accumulations on the banks, emitting fearful stenches under the action of the powerful rays of the noonday sun. Whether it be the case (disputed as it is by many scientific men) that emanations from slaughterhouses and kindred establishments breed pestilence, it can scarcely be wondered at that the public should instantly have attributed to the foul smells of Barracas, which are carried to the city whenever the wind blows from that quarter, the prime cause of the outbreak, and that they should clamour for the intervention of the Government to stop the working of the saladeros. This movement was so far successful that in February a decree was published closing all the saladeros from the 1st of March, but I have good authority for stating that neither prior to this decree nor for a considerable period subsequently was there a single case of the plague, or indeed of any exceptional sickness, in the whole of this suburb of Buenos Ayres. I know men who live on the very banks of the Riachuelo, below the Southern railway bridge, and therefore in nearly the worst locality, who have bathed regularly in the river when there has been a full tide, and who enjoyed uninterrupted health throughout the worst period of the epidemic.

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DR. MANNING ON THE STATE OF PARIS.

Archbishop Manning, in the course of a lecture on 28th May at St. Mary's, Moorfields, on "The Revolt of Paris from Authority," in which he maintained that all the political situations of European countries within the past 300 years had been the consequence of the revolt of civil society from the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church, took occasion to refer to the present condition of Paris. The existing state of affairs there was an evidence of the development of the principles of that infidelity and impiety which had been planted previously in the land. What was the rising of 1789 but a rising against the authority of the King by those who surrounded him? What were the revolutionary risings of 1830 and 1848, but that of the middle classes against authority? At present it was the rising of masses—the multitude—of those who had been robbed in the past of a Christian education. These were the men who had grown up in a state of terrible ignorance, to be the scourge of their country. The Archbishop concluded by remarking that the present political situation in France was due to her former antagonism to the Roman Catholic Church, and that the condition of Paris was a Divine punishment on account of her past sinfulness.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF PARIS.

It is not a little remarkable that for the best part of a century scarcely more than one Archbishop of Paris has died peaceably and quietly in possession of his palace and dignities. Going back to the time of the first French Revolution, we find, in 1793, M. de Juigné dying by the guillotine. In 1815, Cardinal Maury was obliged to take refuge in Rome with the members of the Bonaparte family, and was there imprisoned for a year by the Pope's orders, but was subsequently allowed to live in retirement on a pension given to him in compensation for his resignation of the see of Montefiascone, which he held previously to his acceptance of the Archbishopric. He died in exile in 1817. His successor, M. de Quelen, was pursued by the demagogues, his palace was sacked and destroyed, and he suffered for several years from secret persecution. In 1848, as many of us remember, M. Affre was shot on the barricades, in the act of endeavouring to assuage the popular fury and praying that if he fell his blood might be the last shed in Paris. In 1857 his successor, M. Sibour, was assassinated while officiating in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, by one of his priests, named Verger, who had been excommunicated. The next archbishop, Cardinal Morlot, died in 1863; and now his successor, the amiable and excellent M. Darboy, has fallen a victim to popular frenzy.—*Times.*

SCOTTISH HUMOUR.

(Once a Week, June 3.)

Ana on dit is going the rounds of the press that our brethren across the Border are about starting this month an illustrated satirical periodical—in other words, a Scottish "Punch." The title is to be "The Dawn"—which, with all due deference to the powers that be on the staff of the new venture, we think a bad one. Yet perhaps, after all, there may be in this a latent satire—a scintillation of that dry humour which characterizes the North Britons more peculiarly over their Southern neighbours. England has long had her "Punch"—a title, by the bye, which has never yet been equalled—and "Punch" has been forced in recent years to share much of his satirical glories with other rivals in the field of wit and humour. But Scotland has never as yet been able to boast a "Punch," or "Judy," or even a "Fun." Is the name, then, of "The Dawn," as adopted by its editors, a quiet satire on their countrymen that their darkness is not producing before this a periodical budget of that name, to enlighten their own, which, for want of a fitting channel, is lost out of its immediate sphere, and for all practical purposes, to parody the sweet old words—"Wastes its salt upon the desert air?"

Perhaps we know the old joke of Sydney Smith, that it requires a surgical operation to make a Scotchman understand a joke. But Sydney Smith, although he said many clever things, was not deep; and Scotchmen are. The Irishman has his rollicking wit—and, curiously enough, neither has Ireland, if we are not very much mistaken, any "Punch" of her own; but in the genuine Scottish humour—which has been so often called *dry* humour—there is a depth of quiet, caustic, yet amusing satire which is ever congenial, even to Southern imaginations. Between wit and humour, some writers have drawn a wide line of difference. The word "wit" originally signified "wisdom;" but wit, so called, has so many forms and variations—as in puns or playing upon words, and other quips and cranks of a like kind—that, after all, we cannot help thinking that humour is the truest wit or wisdom. Real humour always has a basis to work upon. It conveys no random dart which, shot on the spur of the moment, and left to die out, may excite a passing laugh among a company—at the expense, too often, of another man's feelings, and too often, moreover, of a valuable friendship; but rather, by a certain droll "changing of the position," if we may so call it, raises a smile while it conveys a moral. The famous Duke of Buckingham reckoned and with the public vigilance committee to be all in all. "Wit," he said, "was never to be used, save to add a pleasantry to some grave and proper sentiment which, without some such turn, might pass without its effect." Humour is an especial gift of the Scottish nation.

The Scotch are essentially stern and hard in their manner; yet under all this lies a vein of deep and kindly humour, which has placed forest of Scottish poetry even to a rebuke, and, while it forces a laugh, cannot offend. Take, for instance, the story as told by our old friend Dean Ramsay, of a clergyman who thought his people were making rather an unconscionable objection to his "sayings" in delivering his sermon. They urged—"What gars ye tak' up your bit papers to the pu'pit?" He replied that it was best; for really he could not remember his sermons, and must have his paper. "Weel, weel, minister—then dinna expect that we can remember them."

We will cite just one more specimen from the same source, by way of additional example:—

At an examination by a minister of the flock, previous to the administration of the Communion, a man was asked, "What kind of man was Adam?" "Ou, just like ither fouk." The minister insisted on having a more special description of the first man, and pressed him with explanation. At length (we suspect, as we yet know) reached its climax, the deaths recorded on the 4th and 5th of April being 640 and 720 respectively, while on the 6th of April 500 entries at the cemetery were registered up to noon. A decree appeared on this date, declaring the remaining days of the month feast days, and practically closing the town to all business, while the Health Commission issued a recommendation to the public at large to leave the city *en masse* as the only hope of stopping the plague. That this recommendation, together with the Government decree, had the anticipated effect, I know from my own observation as well as from inquiry. Thousands left by every conveyance that could be procured, and in every street Basques and Italians were to be met carrying their 'khattras' and bedding, and making for the nearest railway station. It was only to be expected therefore that the mortality should decrease, as it did after the 8th of April until the 14th, when I left for England, and I am happy to say that the telegraph conveyed the welcome intelligence to us at Monte Video on the 16th that the deaths the day after we sailed were only 260, showing an appreciable diminution, for which we all devoutly offered up our thanks to Almighty God.

"There are certain facts which should be mentioned in connection with this terrible epidemic, and which I may give on the authority of a medical man who has laboured incessantly throughout the whole period of its duration. It appears that the fifth day from the seizure is usually the crisis which determines the life or death of the patient; but that, although so many persons fall victims to the occupants to make these dens breeding places for contagion of every description. In order to accommodate the largest possible number, the rooms of these conventillos were built round with shelves from the ceiling to the floor like berths in a ship, which were let out by the night, and the foreign emigrant by the poor wretches coupled up in these places during the hot summer nights have been described by eyewitnesses as something inconceivable. In one of these places it was discovered that the beds were never empty; the places occupied during the night by people employed during the day being filled until their return by the vigilantes or policemen who had been on duty during the night time. From one of these conventillos no fewer than seventy burials were registered. They were now placed under control, and measures taken to disinfect and purify them as far as possible; but the plague had taken too firm a hold on the city to be dislodged by any such measure.

"I should explain for the information of people who are not acquainted with Buenos Ayres, that at a distance of about three miles to the south-east of the city there is situated a suburb called Barracas, on the small river Riachuelo, which, as its name would imply, consists mainly of barracas, or depots for hides and raw produce; while on either bank of the river are numerous saladeros or killing establishments, where the cattle from the camps are driven to be slaughtered, the hides preserved, and the carcasses rendered down into tallow and 'carne seca,' or jerked beef. Here may be seen at every turn heaps of bones and animal refuse, while the offal and drainage from these establishments is discharged into the river to be carried away by the tide, or form accumulations on the banks, emitting fearful stenches under the action of the powerful rays of the noonday sun. Whether it be the case (disputed as it is by many scientific men) that emanations from slaughterhouses and kindred establishments breed pestilence, it can scarcely be wondered at that the public should instantly have attributed to the foul smells of Barracas, which are carried to the city whenever the wind blows from that quarter, the prime cause of the outbreak, and that they should clamour for the intervention of the Government to stop the working of the saladeros. This movement was so far successful that in February a decree was published closing all the saladeros from the 1st of March, but I have good authority for stating that neither prior to this decree nor for a considerable period subsequently was there a single case of the plague, or indeed of any exceptional sickness, in the whole of this suburb of Buenos Ayres. I know men who live on the very banks of the Riachuelo, below the Southern railway bridge, and therefore in nearly the worst locality, who have bathed regularly in the river when there has been a full tide, and who enjoyed uninterrupted health throughout the worst period of the epidemic.

"The few ... modic ... were ... sick...

"Be honours which to kings we give,
To doctors who paid;
We're the king's subjects while we live,
The doctor's while we're dead.

"Tho', when in health and thoughtless mood,
We treat them oft with se fling,
Yet they, returning ill with good,
Relieve us from our coughing (coffin).

"At times they kill us, to be sure,
In cases rather tickle;
But, when they've killed—they still can cure
Their pat ents in a pickle.

"But when at last we needs must die,
The doctors cannot save;
From death—they still most kindly try
To snatch us from the grave.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the allusion in the last line is to the practice—now happily superseded—which obtained so alarmingly in the days of the notorious Burke and Hare—namely, body-snatching.

Rev. Dr. West, of New Bedford, Mass., once heard that his choir would refuse to sing on the next Sunday. When the day came he gave out the hymn, "Come we who love the Lord." After reading it through he looked up very emphatically at the choir, and said, "You will begin at the second verse, if you refuse to sing who never knew our God.'" The choir sang.

Infant Nourishment.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—See Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

Maravilla Cocoa.—No breakfast table is complete without this delicious beverage.—The "Globe" says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Mess s. Tayl r Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest nourishing principle, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. Amongst this and other kinds we could not recommend a more delicious, or valuable beverage. Persons ... purity ... of whom also may be ha... Brothers' Original ... Cocoa, and Soluble ... Mal... Chocolate."

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RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

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THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

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On London—6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¾d. per Rupee.
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One do do do 10-Horse power, &c.
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Age next Birthday.	For the whole Term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	28 7	20 0	21 1	22 0
25	31 6	22 13	21 6	23 10
30	34 10	25 15	23 1	27 5
35	38 6	29 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
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Bombay, 1st June 1871.

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With which is now united
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An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

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THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,120,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £